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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Financial Question Discussed in the Senate.

Immediate Resumption Urged by Mr. Schurz.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Adverse Reports on Private Claims.

Various unfavorable reports were made by the Committee on Claims on bills of a private nature, and their further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Protest from Women.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition of the Indianapolis Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting against the passage of a bill limiting suffrage in the Territories to males. Referred.

Mail Routes.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, called up the bill establishing post routes, in various parts of the country.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called attention to the fact that mail routes had been established oftentimes in sections where scarcely any persons lived, and thus the expenditures of the department were unnecessarily increased. He moved an amendment that mail service be discontinued on routes where the receipts do not reach at least one half the expenditures.

Mr. CLAYTON said the rule would apply to thickly settled communities, but would be injurious to the western frontier.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew his amendment, and had it referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads as a resolution directing that such bill be reported.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) thought the postal service of the country had grown to a great extent unnecessarily, and in these times of retrenchment every effort should be made to reduce the expenditures. A prominent feature of the postal service to-day is, that instead of carrying letters at the rates of transportation of dead weight freight, the postal service had been converted into an express system; yet the carrying of regular freight was three hundred per cent. cheaper than for carrying letter correspondence. The whole service was emasculated by the express system. He was not after the Post-office Department so much as he was after the chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and and Postroads. The whole thing had grown up under him. [Laughter.]

The Finances.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Finance Committee, and Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate. He said the issue now seemed to be between resumption and inflation. He thought the doctrine of procrastination in redeeming legal tenders an alarming and dangerous one. He was surprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), a few days since, that the credit of the country had not been impaired. He (Schurz) thought the public credit would be impaired when the Government adopted the doctrine of inflation; that the Government ordered on the promises to pay only when it pleases to do so.

Mr. Schurz expressed disapproval of the reissue of any portion of the forty-four million reserve, and went on to give his views as to the causes of the present panic, and contended that we have neither a foreign war or a domestic rebellion at our gates to day, nor any other disaster upon us to cause an increase in our currency. This proposition to invest the Government with such power meant that it should exercise the power at its discretion to issue any amount of irredeemable legal tender paper money, or, in other words, it placed all the private fortunes in the country at the mercy of the Federal Government. Did the Senator think the American people would ever invest any branch of the Government with this great power? None but despotic Government ever claimed such power. It was virtually debasing the coin of the realm, and he hoped Congress would consider well before it adopted any such measure. If the currency should be expanded to ten thousand millions, the people would complain of an insufficiency. Why? Because an excessive issue generally effected a rise in the prices of the commodities of living, while a return to specie payments decreased the prices of those articles. An irredeemable currency always diverted capital from legitimate business enterprises, hence the continued and insatiable demand for more. The more the currency is expanded the greater will this evil become. He did not agree with his colleague (Mr. Bogy) that new national banks should be started in the West, or that the issue of the present there should be increased, as he did not believe the money issued by them would stay there and benefit that section. He argued that the relief sought by inflation of the currency would be a mere illusion. Let it be supposed that every individual in the country could wake up in the morning and find ten dollars in his pocket or safe in place of one the day before, what a jubilee there would be among fools! Did any sane man suppose the wealth of the country would be increased by it? Not the least. Or the wealth of a citizen any greater? Not a particle. For, on going to market next morning he would have to pay ten dollars for what one dollar would have purchased the day previous. Such considerations of good faith and sound policy urges us to put an end to this iniquitous scheme in regard to a return to specie payment. He said he desired to enter his protest against two planes that presented by the Senator from Michigan (Ferry), to first expand the currency and revive the prosperity of the country; and, second, that proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), to do nothing but let things remain as now. The return to specie payment must be preceded by a thorough retrenchment in our public and private expenditures, by prudence in our business enterprises, by a recognition of the truth that honest and productive labor is the true source of wealth. He thought if the plan of the Senator from Michigan should prevail, it would be good-bye retrenchment, good-bye economy. Let inflation prevail. As to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell), he said it was a do nothing policy, and the country had already seen the evils of it. The gentleman had adhered to that policy faithfully while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and his successor had followed the same course. He (Schurz) thought the country should understand these teachings and profit by the lesson. The plan of the Senator from Massachusetts was the most dangerous, because it bore some aspect of plausibility, and would present itself as feasible as possible to a large class of people who did not study deeply the question of finance. It was high time that Congress to stand still and let the disease work its own cure. We would present a sorry spectacle to the world by hiding our heads in the sand and saying we are afraid to move lest we break something, when a break down had already occurred. He declared it to be his candid opinion that the present time is the most opportune since the close of the war to resume specie payments. If this time be lost, we would have to await another financial crisis and overcome greater and many difficulties in the way of specie resumption had been surmounted by the crisis. Let it be understood that we are to return to specie payments, and every sensible man will take care not to run in debt more than is absolutely necessary, when he knows that what he has to pay such debt will daily appreciate in value. He argued that the West and South had never been benefited by inflation, but those sections would be greatly benefited by resumption. Another difficulty which he mentioned lived against specie resumption arose from the sinking of prices which would accompany such resumption. That difficulty is less than ever now, the crisis having brought down prices, and for months past merchants have bought carefully, and losses from shrinkage in price would now be lighter than ever could be expected. The resumption policy was opposed by three classes—first, honest men, who had formed erroneous opinions; second, men who think every move to increase the currency popular, and join in it; and, third, a set of thoroughly reckless gamblers and speculators, who wished inflation without end, that they might settle up old scores and set out again in full sail. The first class could be convinced by sound argument, the second by a new breeze of public opinion, and the third to day were fortunately in a crippled condition, and would give less trouble than ever.

In conclusion, he argued that the Government is, in law, bound to redeem its promises as soon as possible, that a crisis was not produced by an insufficiency of currency; that a sudden scare might be checked by an increase of currency, but a panic brought about by over-speculation could not be remedied by expansion; that an expansion of the currency would divert capital from the legitimate channels of business and demoralize the commercial as well as social life; that any further expansion would increase the difficulty of resumption; that any addition to the currency would not satisfy, but excite the demand for more money; and put the country still farther on the road to bankruptcy. Resumption now would lay a basis for our new prosperity, and a sound one could not be laid unless an irredeemable paper currency be done away with. The nation had suffered the life of the epoch. Now let it reap the benefits. He intended to vote for the resolution of the minority offered by the Senator from Delaware, and if that failed, he would support that reported by the Chair at the next best. He hoped a bill would be reported providing for a return to specie payments. The Senators all said they were ready to return to specie payment. Let there be a little less prosperation and more action. "Where there is a will there is a way," and he hoped that it would be said when the way was found the will was not wanting.

When Mr. Schurz closed, Mr. LEWIS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion prevailed. At 4:35 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Revision of the Statutes.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a revision and codification of the statutes up to the 1st of December, 1873, and proceeded to give a history of the work and statements of its importance and necessity.

After a long discussion as to the mode of considering and acting on the revision reported, consisting of over 8,000 printed pages, it was finally agreed to hold two evening sessions in each week for its consideration, beginning with Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

In a discussion on the item appropriating $157,000 for civil establishments at various navy yards, Mr. BECK spoke of the extravagance of the Navy Department, charging that money appropriated had been expended for political purposes.

Messrs. HALE, STARKWEATHER and KELLY replied to Mr. Beck, the former asserting that Mr. Beck had frequently made the same charges, and as frequently had been answered.

Argument ensued as to whether New York is at the mercy of foreign iron clads.

Mr. HALE (Me.) said that the discussion had taken fearful and wonderful complications, and as he did not know what would come next, he would move that the Committee rise.

The Committee rose without having made much progress on the bill, and the House adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

THERE are four hundred pupils in the Union school of Uniontown.

THERE will be 81,488 panes of glass 9 by 12 inches, in the Phoenix Iron Company's new mill.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the organization of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Monongahela City.

MRS. WILLIAM HALL, an aged widow of Kittanning, was fatally burned, a few days since, by her clothing taking fire at the grate.

SEVERAL dogs, supposed to be laboring under that horrid disease, hydrophobia, have been shot in West Chester the past few days.

THE fifth annual meeting of the friends of the Sabbath School cause will be held in the Presbyterian church in Butler, Pa., on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th insts.

THE Greensburg Postmaster during the six months ending December 31, 1873, canceled $1,858.71 worth of postage stamps. The last week in December he canceled $123.36.

IN bold chalk characters on the side of a box car, on the P. R. R., at Greensburg, was appended, the other day, "1874 is the year of discontent: the company has taken off ten per cent."

OIL has advanced thirty to forty cents since the first of the year, and many of the operators who thought themselves forever doomed to produce fifty-cent liquid have every reason to rejoice.

IT turns out that the story about a highway man having been shot dead near Mount Joy, an account of which we published, copied from a Lancaster exchange, is all a hoax, a cruel sell on said contemporary.

MAYOR SOWERS, of Oil City, entered upon the duties of County Treasurer last week, and now illumines the court house with his imposing presence, and yet the colored man does not officiate at the Mayor's office.

MRS. MCNEELY died at her residence in Carmichaels, Green county, on the 29th of December, at the advanced age of 97 years. She is said to have been the oldest inhabitant in the county at the time of her death.

ONE of the most sectarian marriages recently took place in Chester county. The principals were Quaker and Methodist, married in a Methodist church by two Presbyterian ministers, with two Methodist ministers in the pulpit.

A FEW days ago the wife of a McKeesport man presented the wretched fellow with eighteen pounds of assorted babies, two girls and a boy. At last accounts the father was still alive and hasn't suicided. So says the Uniontown *Standard*.

THE body of Willie Grosart, one of the little boys drowned at Meadville, a few days since, was found on Saturday last. The high water had subsided, and the body was found on the bank near the house where his parents reside.

THE watchman of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports the number of animals arriving in Philadelphia, which were killed in transportation, between January 1 and December 1, 1873, as follows: 106 cattle and calves, 1,150 sheep, and 493 hogs.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county have made the annexed appointments: Clerk, John McGown; Manager of the School of Reform, S. J. Cross; Mercantile Appraiser, David E. McCallister; Attorney, J. E. Harrah; Physician to Jail, Dr. J. C. Levis; Janitor of the Court House, Cicero Turner.

DANIEL ENAUER, South Coventry, Chester county, who was scratched some two weeks ago in the head by a cat, while in the city of Reading, is still quite ill from its effects. The poison has permeated his whole system, rendering his flesh tender to the touch, and otherwise causes him great suffering.

A POW POW woman at Nazareth, Lehigh county, bled a lady patient week before last, and couldn't stop the blood, so was thought it necessary. A physician was called in, who closed the opening, leaving clotted blood in the artery. A second physician cleaned out the clotted blood, but it was too late, the woman died.

A FEW days since Mr. Anderson Mordock, of Jefferson township, Green county, blew off his hand and a part of his arm with an overcharged shot gun. It will be remembered that the past summer his brother George had his hand and arm terribly mutilated in a mowing machine. But a few years ago a brother of these young men was killed by falling into a boiling cauldron.

A HYDE PARK, Luzerne county, German lost his wife, and went to New York in answer to an advertisement in the *Herald* personals, with the purpose of replacing her. Arrived there, he met a friend who dissuaded him from carrying out his intentions, and made it unnecessary for him to do so, by providing a healthy young Teutonian maiden to whom he was married in a few hours after meeting.

JACKTOWN, Greene county, contains near two hundred inhabitants, thirty-two dwellings, seven stores—four dry goods and general merchandise, and three groceries and confectioneries—one cabinet shop, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one tan yard, two shoe shops, two churches—Cumberland Presbyterian and Methodist—one minister resident, and no physicians. It is also said that no man can die happy without seeing Jacktown.

Mr. TODD, representative at large from Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of certain citizens of our State, who suffered losses from Union and rebel troops during the invasion of the State by Lee's army. The sum total of losses, for which the proper papers are in the hands of the Auditor General, amounts to $1,264,474.30. The proposed act of Congress orders that the Treasurer of the United States pay over this sum to the Governor for the use of citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset and York.

ONE of our prominent business men, says the Meadville *Republican*, in accordance with a rule followed by almost all good business men who take notes in trading, recently sent a notice to one of his patrons that a note given by him would fall due on a certain day. He received the following terse answer:

HEARTSTOON Jan 6

dere ser you must be a dam full you ar the fast man that ever duned me befoar the thing was dew you must either be a dam full or think I am a ded beat your munny is reddy call soon.

MRS. CALDER, widow of James Calder, who died at Zanesville about a month ago, committed suicide in the same manner on Sunday afternoon last. Some company had called, and about an hour before the friends left the house Mrs. Calder said she thought she would go up stairs and lie down. Her step-daughter desiring to inquire about arrangements for supper went up stairs and found Mrs. Calder lying upon the bed in a pool of blood, her left arm bared to the shoulder, with a terrific gash through the fleshy part clear to the bone, and resting on a basin which was two thirds full of blood. She had evidently been dead some time as the body was cold. Temporary insanity was probably the cause of the act. Mrs. Calder was a lady of remarkable intelligence and of unusual fine health and vigor, which renders the horrible tragedy so much more unaccountable.

SEWICKLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SEWICKLEY, January 12, 1874.

The fowl fanciers of our town made a very handsome and creditable turn out at the cackling show at City Hall, last week. Mr. C. B. Eben was the recipient of a special prize from Jas. R. Reed & Co., jewelers, Fifth avenue, a beautiful solid silver cup for the best trio of black African bantams; also, first premium on light Brahma fowls, and special for the best light Brahma chanticleer; this chanticleer is the best ever exhibited in your city, and his equal cannot be found in the United States, having more fine points than any yet shown at society fairs. Mr. E. S. Dominiques got all the premiums and specials. Mr. B. F. Shannon, of Edgeworth, had a coop of fine dark Brahmas, which he brought from Ipswich, England, bred by F. Wragg, a celebrated fowl grower.

The Methodist Episcopal church (colored) was made happy by a holiday gift. An elegant organ was given to them by Mr. T. H. Nevin, cashier of the First National Bank, North Side. The congregation has given him the compliments of the season, and many returns of the same.

Judge J. W. F. White will deliver the fifth lecture of the Y. M. M. Library course, in Mozart Hall, on Tuesday (13th) evening; time, eight o'clock; subject, "Man." Short but delicate subject. The Judge will handle him tenderly and circumspectly. We hope the Hall will be well filled.

Peace on earth and good will to all.

CHECKLETEPSE.

THE OHIO.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

I am the roaring O-hi-o!
For floating barge or steamer,
From Pittsburgh down to Ca-i-r-o;
I'm just an old rip-screamer.

And as each craft my bosom plows
Through either chute, you might smell
Blue bizzes in each pilot house,
Since I was dammed by Weitzel.

O. H. M. Y.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Claim of the Southern Methodist Publishing House Against the Government—Increased Taxation vs. Reduced Expenditures—Troublesome Virginia—Competition for a Vacancy.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

Claim of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

Among the noticeable things in and about Congress is the claim upon the Government presented by the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee, and the great number of petitions from all parts of the country asking for its settlement and payment. The agent and his attorneys were before the committee having charge of it to-day, but this was probably for only preliminary inquiries. The claim is said to be a large one and is attracting attention, and the remarks made about it are all decidedly favorable to the institution. Indeed, the magnitude of this establishment has been but little known in this country. It is said to have considerably more capacity than the Government Printing Office in this city. It is the largest publishing house in the United States, outside of New York. A remarkable feature of this matter is the great number and many kinds of petitions for the payment of the claims, coming from almost everybody and everywhere. The *Congressional Record* notices the presentation of a batch of them almost every day. They were from more than twenty different States—all the Southern ones and several others—and from Legislatures, municipal councils, Courts, religious bodies, Indian tribes west, &c. Many of them are headed by Governor, Judges, members of Congress and other officials. Those already published are from one hundred different towns and cities, and a number from bishops and other prominent ministers of the M. E. Church. These petitions, in the aggregate, form a greater memorial than was ever presented to Congress before for any similar purpose.

Increased Taxation vs. Reduced Expenditures.

A prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee states that notwithstanding the action of the House in pronouncing against increased taxation, the Ways and Means Committee will consider the subject of further imposing taxes on those sources the least burdensome to the people, such as a tax on sales of stocks, as an illustration. The only expression of the House as being averse to a further imposition of taxes is pronounced by some leading members as mere buncombe, and does not reflect the majority of the members' views. The gradual increase of the national debt from month to month in the past, and the prospect of a continued increase, is beginning to alarm some Republicans in Congress. They admit that the people demand a cutting down of expenditures in order to meet the deficit, and further admit that their demand is a just and a correct one to prevent further increase.

Troublesome Virginia.

Only those who are in the confidence of the President or his friends can form any idea of the annoyance the Chief Magistrate is subjected to by delegations representing this or that particular clique or faction of the Republican party. When it is taken into consideration that a majority of these delegations are from the State of Virginia, which, on account of its proximity to Washington, affords greater facilities for boring, there can be no question that there is truth in the remark made by the President, "That Virginia has given him more trouble than any other Southern State."

Opposed to Army Reduction.

Secretary Belknap is decidedly opposed to a reduction of the army in any shape or form, but says if it must come, let it be from the ranks of the infantry and cavalry, as the artillery force, in his opinion, is already too meagre.

Competition for a Vacancy.

A competitive examination to fill the position made vacant by the death of General B. J. Sweet, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will take place Friday the 23d inst. Those entitled to compete are the persons engaged in the Internal Revenue Bureau, at Washington, from the Second Deputy Commissioner to first class clerks inclusive. This is a higher office than any that has been competed for in the Treasury Department. DIAMOND.

WILKESBARRE.

Operations in Coal Works Suspended—A Mine on Fire—Meeting of Miners—An Advance Demanded.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 14.—Nearly all the works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co. in and around this city and at Ashley and Plymouth are now idle, for the alleged purpose of undergoing repairs.

A fire has been raging in the Kidder slope of the above company for two weeks past, and has not yet been brought under control. A vast amount of coal has been destroyed, and a number of workmen engaged in fighting the fire narrowly escaped with their lives.

Nearly 1,000 miners are now idle in this place alone, and this afternoon they held a large meeting. The impending strike was discussed, and they voted to demand an advance of ten per cent. for the ensuing year over last year's prices while coal brings the present price; but should the price grow less, they would consent to come down as it fell until their advance reached four and a half per cent., but no lower. A committee bearing this proposition was called upon Charles Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co. He made a reply that he could not agree to any advance until he had consulted with the directors, but in the meantime they might go to work at last year's rates, as fast as the repairs in the machinery of the mines would permit. The men, however, decline to go to work at all unless their demands for an advance were acceded to. The Chairman, before adjournment, requested a full attendance of delegates at a meeting to be held on the 17th inst.

The feeling among the miners generally is strongly in favor of a strike if their wages be not advanced. They claim that they are fully prepared, and think the present a better time to enforce their demands than they will ever have again.

The Riverside Coal Company have not yet paid their miners for November, and they threaten to strike if not paid this week. This company has three colliers within two or three miles of this place.

NEW MEXICO.

Deadly Tragedies in Lincoln Co.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—The *Republican* has a letter from Santa Fe, N. M., dated the 7th, which gives an account of a series of bloody tragedies that occurred in Lincoln county last month. It appears that on the 1st of December a party of Texan desperadoes visited the resort of the *demi monde* in the town of Placitos, created a disturbance, and used revolvers freely. The constable of the town, Juan Martin, ordered the ruffians to desist, whereupon they riddled him with bullets. Martin's posse returned the fire, killing three desperadoes. The remainder fled to the house of one of the Herald Brothers, six miles distant, where three days later they killed two farmers.

A day or two after this affair Sheriff Miller, with a posse of twenty men, went to Herald's rancho to arrest the murderers, but was met by fifty well-armed men, and forced to retreat.

A few days subsequent to this, and while a wedding party was in progress at the residence of Isidro Potrans, in the same neighborhood, the same gang of desperadoes surrounded the house, burst in the door, killed the bridegroom and two children assembled there. Six men were killed on the spot, and four women seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded.

The assassins then fled to their stronghold, where they still defy the authorities. These matters were reported to the Governor by the Probate Judge and the Justice of the Peace, the only judicial authorities of the county, who declared their inability to make arrests, but up to the time the letter was written the Governor was not known to have taken any action.

INDIANA.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Anderson.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 14.—Col. Thos. N. Stillwell, Minister to Venezuela during President Johnson's administration, was shot and instantly killed by John E. Corwin, at Anderson, Ind., about five o'clock this evening. Corwin and Stillwell were disputing about some financial matters connected with the Stillwell Bank of Anderson, when Stillwell drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck a silver dollar in Corwin's pocket, wounding him slightly in the leg. Corwin then fired, killing Stillwell in the temple, the ball passing through the brain. Corwin gave himself up.

A Drover Fleeced.

A drover named Colum, from Peoria, Illinois, was fleeced out of a draft drawn by the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh on New York for $4,889 by sharpers in the cattle yards. The Delegates are present from nearly all the larger cities, and from many towns in the country.

Another Candidate for Chief Justice.

NEW ALBANY, IND., January 14.—The *Ledger-Standard* of this afternoon suggests the name of Judge W. T. Otto for the Chief Justiceship. Judge Otto was for many years Judge of the Circuit Court in this district, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Lincoln. He is an able lawyer, a sound jurist, and has the advantage of being many years younger than Mr. Cushing, whose name was withdrawn from the Senate to-day.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of Rail Manufacturers.

COLUMBUS, O., January 14.—A meeting of rail manufacturers was held in this city to-day. The afternoon was spent in discussing matters connected with their business. A prominent feature of the discussion was the effect of the panic, and it was unanimously agreed, in order successfully to prosecute business during the coming year, that it will be necessary to convince it on more economical principles, and great reduction must be secured upon all skilled labor to effect this intelligently. It was decided to call a meeting at Cleveland next Tuesday, when representatives of different branches of skilled labor are requested to meet the representatives of all mills in the Cleveland district.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Senate Engaged in Routine Business.

Contested Seats in Both Houses.

Senator White Inquires About County Officers' Fees.

A Lively Time Over Swearing in the House.

The Democrats Oppose Taking the New Oath.

The Republicans Hold to the New Constitution.

The House Finally is Duly Sworn in.

Joint Republican Caucus Last Night.

A Compromise Reached on the Election Law.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate opened this morning at the usual hour, Speaker Strang in the chair.

Seats Contested.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, presented a petition in behalf of D. A. Nagle contesting the seat of Senator John Lamon from the Third District, Philadelphia.

Mr. WARFELL, of Lancaster, presented a similar petition from Mr. B. F. Wagoneller contesting the seat of Senator Andrew H. Dill, of the Seventeenth district, composed of Snyder, Perry, Northumberland, and Union counties.

Both petitions were referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

"Notary" Nominations.

The first nominations of Notaries Public, from the Governor, under the new Constitution, were received and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Separate Orphan's Court.

Mr. HUMPHRIES, of Allegheny, presented an act providing for three judges in Philadelphia, two in Allegheny and five in Luzerne, to hold Orphan's Courts separated from the other courts.

Mr. RUTAN, an act relating to foreign insurance companies.

Also an act to carry out the provisions of the twelfth section of Article third of the new Constitution in reference to the purchase of necessary supplies for the Assembly and State Department.

Also an act relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on an execution and distress for rent. The act declares the waiver of exemption by a debtor, except in certain specified cases, to be void.

Also an act fixing the compensation of the Senators for the session at $1,000.

Mr. PLAYFORD, an act to amend the act of 1854 and the supplements thereto, in reference to suits in dower.

Mr. MCCLURE, an act to validate acts done by corporations created by courts before the recording of the charter.

About the Fees.

Mr. WHITE, a resolution of inquiry, requesting information from the proper authorities, of the amount of legal fees received during 1873 by county officers in counties having over 150,000 population.

HOUSE.

The House assembled this morning at the usual hour, nearly all the members being present, after the recess.

Taking the Oath.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Tioga, offered a resolution to the effect that the members were required to be sworn in according to the new Constitution.

The introduction of the innocent little "resolve" created a breeze of excitement and a lively discussion.

Mr. ORVIS, of Centre, leading the Democrats, insisted that it was all a useless work, as they had taken the oath when the Legislature was organized for the year.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Dem), of Columbia, held to the same view, and thought it was useless to waste time over a business that once had been disposed of.

This was the drift of the argument on the Democratic side, which indicated that the Democrats were not so keen after all, to come under the requirements of the new Constitution.

Mr. MACFARLANE, of Dauphin, who had attended on the other hand, as they officially had no knowledge of the new Constitution before it was promulgated that a new oath was mandatory upon them in accordance with the terms of the law instructed. They held in general that the objection to the resolution was trivial and that if there was a genuine feeling among the Democrats in favor of the new instrument, there would be no objection.

The discussion took a wide range touching upon the powers of the Constitutional Convention, and afforded a good field for a display of Legislative elocution. After the members had exhausted the theme, a vote was taken and the resolution passed by a vote of 52 to 15.

The oath was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Orvis, and in turn Speaker McCormick swore in the members.

This little debating episode was the most interesting feature of the day's business.

"Deetlined to Rute."

Upon resuming regular business,

Mr. WOLFE, of Lufon, presented a petition contesting the seat of Jesse C. Ammerman, of Montour.

Speaker MCCORMICK, upon the presentation of the petition, said it was an open question how contests under the new Constitution were to be settled. He therefore would refer the matter to the Judiciary General Committee to establish a precedent.

There was no other business of general interest transacted in the House to-day.

Appointments.

Attorney General Dimmick has just given his opinion that the Notaries Public hereafter to be appointed must first be nominated to the Senate and the nomination confirmed by that body, before the appointment can be made. Heretofore they have been appointed by the Governor, without any reference to the Senate. He further says that they must take the oath, in accordance with the new Constitution.

In relation to county officers, he is of opinion that they do not come under the provisions of section 30 of the schedule in the new Constitution.

The "Mex. Vets."

A deputation of Mexican Veterans, from Pittsburgh, under the leadership of Deputy Mayor Barker, passed through here to-day on their way to Washington City.

The Caucus Last Night—A Compromise on the Election Bill.

There was a joint caucus of Republican members of both Houses held to-night to consider the proper course to be pursued in reference to the Election bill. The caucus was attended by about all the members, and a general unanimity prevailed—so far as an outsider could learn. The general sentiment seemed to be expressed in a speech made by

Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, who was admitted, and made a strong speech in favor of having elections next month—February. He said the people had looked for this, and it would be worse than suicide to attempt to defeat what manifestly was their wish.

The matter was discussed at length, and finally a committee of five was appointed to prepare a substitute for McClure's bill on the basis of the election law of 1869. This committee was instructed to prepare their report at once and have it ready to submit to-morrow, Thursday. B.

POTTSVILLE.

Affairs in the Mining Regions—All Operations to be Suspended.

NEW YORK, January 14.—A dispatch from Pottsville says the difficulty between the miners and coal operators in this region assumes graver aspects every hour. President Gowen has ordered the stoppage of all improvement on his mines and the cessation of all work upon the shafts now being sunk, and has declared his intention to stop all operations in this region until the men submit. This will render individual operators powerless to work, because they will be refused the use of cars and coal roads until the controversy is settled.

There was no other business of general interest transacted in the House to-day.

CHICAGO.

Ex-City Treasurer Gage's Case.

CHICAGO, January 14.—To-day being the time fixed by the Criminal Court for the appearance of ex-City Treasurer Gage to plead to the indictments recently found against him, his counsel, Leonard Swett and Wirt Dexter, appeared and asked a postponement of the case until they could have time to consult in regard to it, which they had not yet had an opportunity of doing. After some explanation it was finally agreed that the hearing of the case should be postponed until the 23d inst.

National Convention of Bill Posters.

A National Convention of Bill Posters met here to-day to consider various matters connected with their business. Delegates are present from nearly all the larger cities, and from many towns in the country.

Millers' Convention.

The third annual Convention of the Millers' National Association met at McCormick's Hall at 11 A. M., with rather a limited attendance. Jacob Barnes, of Michigan, President of the Association, occupied the chair. The Committee on Transportation appointed at the last meeting of the association submitted a report through their chairman, F. P. Earl, which recites the disadvantages under which the millers labor in the matter of freights, and submits a resolution urging upon transportation lines the favorable consideration of the following requests:

First. That flour in packages have precedence of shipment and rates over wheat in bulk.

Second. That a tariff of rates be adjusted upon an equitable basis without discrimination or prejudice to the interests of millers.

Third. That uniformity and steadiness of rates be maintained, a matter of the utmost importance, without which there can be really no permanency in the market.

General discussion of the subject of transportation then took place. Pending a vote upon the report, the Committee on Association Publication submitted a report, which declares a necessity for a national miller's journal, and recommends the establishment of such paper at New York, Cleveland or Chicago, by the National Association.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 14.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to repeal the Adair liquor law, and to provide for the partition of real estate so as to avoid the necessity of taking and foreclosing mortgages.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to equalize fares and freights on railroads.

At noon both Houses met in joint session to announce the election of Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., January 14.—The Wisconsin Legislature met to-day. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Parker, and was organized by the Republicans, who have one majority.

The Assembly was organized by the Reformers, the vote showing 59 Reformers to 41 Republicans. D. A. Reed, of Door county, elected as a Republican, seated himself on the Reform side, and voted with them. Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, was elected Speaker, and Geo. W. Peck, editor of the La Crosse *Democrat*, was elected Chief Clerk. On taking the chair, Speaker Bouck made an earnest speech, advocating retrenchment and reform in the Legislature.

Texas.

AUSTIN, January 14.—In the House Mr. Epperson, from the committee to wait on Governor Davis, reported that they had fulfilled the duties assigned to them, and submitted the answer.

Mr. SAYRES introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five, to act with a like committee from the Senate, be appointed by the House, to take into consideration the answer of the Governor to the Joint Committee of the Senate and House, and report as early as practicable what action is proper and necessary to be taken by the Legislature.

The committee to wait on the Secretary of State reported and presented the following answer:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AUSTIN, January 14.—To B. H. Epperson, H. F. O'Neal and J. M. Harrison—Gentlemen: In response to your demand for the returns of the election held in December for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Constitutional Amendments, I have to reply that such returns are in my office, but I refuse to report the same or deliver them to the body you represent till the executive of the State has recognized you as the fourteenth Legislature.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. NEWCOMB,
Secretary of State.

BOSTON

Gov. Andrew's Opinion of Caleb Cushing.

BOSTON, January 14.—A letter from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, dated April 27, 1861, to Caleb Cushing, declining the proffered services of that gentleman, is made public to-day. Governor Andrew says to Cushing: "Your relation to public affairs, your frequently avowed opinion, tending ideas and sentiments, your intimacy, social, political and sympathetic intercourse with leading secessionists of the rebel States, maintained for years, and never, unless at this moment, discontinued, forbid my finding any place for you in the council of the camp."

FOREIGN.

CARTAGENA AFTER THE SURRENDER.

A Vessel Surrendered to the French by the Insurgents.

SPAIN.

Affairs at Cartagena.

MADRID, January 14.—The Government forces, on occupying Cartagena, found the fortifications and buildings badly damaged by the bombardment. One of the insurgent steamers which attempted to escape has been captured with a large number of refugees on board. The Mendez Nunez, with another party of insurgents, succeeded in reaching a port of France, into which she was pursued by a French man-of-war. The members of the Junta surrendered the iron-clad Numancia to the French authorities at Mers-al-Kebir, and the tricolor now flies at her masthead.

LONDON, January 14.—The *Times* correspondent at Cartagena writes that the Government troops on entering the city shot eight insurgents who were trying to escape. The occupation of the town was otherwise bloodless. Five hundred refugees, among them Bareia, a prominent leader, were taken prisoners on board the captured steamer Saez. The commander of the fort, Galeraz, and Gutierrez, President of the insurgent junta, were on board the Numancia.

A Spanish frigate has arrived at Mers-el-Kebir, and demanded the surrender of the Numancia. The French authorities refused to deliver until they had orders from Paris. The vessel is comparatively unin jured.

The condition of the forts around Cartagena confirm the suspicion of treachery, and provisions were found to be fairly plentiful in the town.

HALIFAX.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

HALIFAX, January 14.—Her Majesty's steamer Sphynx, which arrived here from Jamaica on Sunday, brought 101 officers and men of the frigate Aboukir, who are more or less affected by yellow fever, the disease being contracted by them while on general leave from the ship. Nineteen of the Aboukir's crew died from the fever at Kingston, besides Lieutenant Thompson and his wife, the Commodore's Secretary, Mr. Drew, and a Mrs. Morton, wife of the naval clerk. The Sphynx lost two of her crew from yellow fever, and another died from the vessel arrived here. The remainder of the fever stricken crew were removed to the hospital and are now convalescent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, January 14.—In the Tichborne case, Dr. Kennally to-day concluded his closing speech for the defence. He demanded a verdict for the claimant, declaring that the preponderances of unshaken evidence in his favor was overwhelming. He maintained that the charges against Lady Ritchiffe had been proved to be true.

MEXICO.

Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases.

MATAMORAS, January 14.—The right of trial by jury has been established in the State of Tamaulipas in criminal cases, the law having been proclaimed with great solemnity by the civil and military authorities in the Plaza. Jury trials have heretofore been unknown to the laws of Mexico.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

VERSAILLES, January 14.—In the Assembly to-day general debate on the bill providing for the nomination of Mayors by the Government was concluded, and the chamber resolved, by a vote of 378 yeas to 316 nays, to proceed to the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

ITALY.

Illness of Cardinal Antonelli.

LONDON, January 15.—A special from Rome to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. His disease is gout in the stomach. The Pope has administered extreme unction.

GERMANY.

The Elections.

BERLIN, January 14.—The returns from all parts of the Empire show definitely that 100 Ultramontanes and 230 Ministerial Liberals have been elected to the Reichstag.

BALTIMORE.

National Board of Trade.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—The National Board of Trade to-day unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Congress, praying for an international commission of maritime powers to devise laws for additional safety to ocean travel.

After debate, the first resolution of the Boston Board of Trade relative to a change in existing revenue laws, was adopted, and the remaining ones referred to a committee, to report to-morrow.

The resolution adopted is as follows: "That in the judgment of the board the laws under which the customs duties are now collected are difficult to understand, and in connection with the demoralizing system of rewarding informers with moieties, and with arbitrary powers vested in the officers, who are themselves informers, to seize books and papers, they commonly serve as traps for honest importers and an encouragement to corruption, oppression and bribery."

A resolution, that in view of the proposed Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, that city would be the proper place for holding the session of the board during the present and coming years, was referred to the Executive Council. The subjects relative to increasing and cheapening transportation were recommitted.

President Fraley then read the following report of the Committee on National Finances.

Resolved, First. That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress that there shall be no

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

YESTERDAY was "swearing day" in our State House of Representatives. The members were all sworn to support the new Constitution.

MCCLURE'S election bill must run the gauntlet of fifty or more amendments in the Senate, and more in the House. The honors of paternity will not amount to much in this case.

WE COMPLIMENT Mr. Wells, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, over his confirmation as member of the Board of Public Charities. The position is not lucrative, but is highly honorable.

MAYOR STOKELY, of Philadelphia, is being endorsed, very generally, as a suitable and acceptable candidate for the next Mayoralty in that city. He is being highly complimented, and is likely to receive the nomination.

OUR stock brokers will be interested in the statement made by our Washington correspondent, that it is proposed to put a tax on sales of stock, as one of the sources from which to raise increased revenue without adding to the burden of general taxation.

THE telegram of the President to Governor Davis, of Texas, advising him to abide by the laws of his State, and the election held under them, is interpreted to mean that the Administration will not sustain questionable movements in State Governments.

THE Democrats in our State Legislature seem to have a peculiar horror of swearing too often—that is in a Legislative way. Their opposition to taking the oath under the provisions of the new Constitution, yesterday, was an exceedingly trivial piece of partisan maneuvering for, apparently, no purpose whatever except pure obstinacy.

THE SENATE bill repealing the increase of salary, was pushed through the House, under the previous question, moved by Mr. Hale, of Maine. Strange to say, while the bill simply repeals all increase of salary, except where this cannot be constitutionally done, Mr. Cox, of New York, opposed it. And this, after his wonderful furore in behalf of repeal.

THE speculative mind of Senator Harry White, of Indiana, seems to have been meditating lately upon the matter of county officers' fees, and the result is a resolution introduced into the State Senate yesterday asking for information upon the subject. The Senator, if he continues his investigations in the direction he indicates, has an extended and somewhat attractive field before him.

THE PRESIDENT is reported as saying that "Virginia has given him more trouble than any other Southern State." It seems that the venerable "Mother of Presidents" just now is the maternal guardian of so many political cliques and factions, each of which claims attention at Washington, that the President's judgment is sorely pressed to decide questions which require a decision from the Chief Magistrate.

KING LUNAILLO, of the Hawaiian Islands, who was reported to have given up the use of intoxicating drinks, when elected King, is now near death's door—the result of his convivial habits. The Monarchy is elective, and David Kalakana, a brother of the present King, Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha, and Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are candidates for the soon-to-be-vacated throne.

THE strike among the negroes of the Tech country, in Louisiana, while not justifying the use of violence, does seem to be justified in itself. Certainly a reduction of twenty five per cent. in wages originally low, is not proper, or right. If it were true that prices for the productions of the country were greatly reduced it might justify some reduction, but those prices continue good, and reduction is not justified.

ONE of the gratifying developments of the present session of Congress is the evident care being exercised to reduce the expenditures of the Government, and particularly to prevent wasteful appropriations. To avoid the hurried appropriations of money, Mr. Garfield has introduced a rule that all bills proposing appropriations shall be first considered in Committee of the Whole. This will serve to ventilate their real nature, before they come up on their passage.

THE several votes in the House, on the different bills offered relative to the currency, were sufficiently mystifying to meet the desires of any and every one on the currency question. The vote to suspend the rules and take up Judge Kelly's bill seemed to favor an increase of currency. The vote on Hawley's proposition looked like a refusal to increase; and that on Holman's proposition to neither increase nor decrease the currency looked like dodging. Doubts as to the actual condition of the Treasury account, it is said, for the confused voting of Congressmen.

THE action of the Joint Republican Caucus at Harrisburg last night, in reference to McClure's election bill, as given in our special dispatch, seems to indicate that a harmonious basis has been reached upon this troublesome question. From the general sentiment in the caucus it may also be inferred that we will have elections in cities next February. Republicans are commendably anxious to settle this important matter at once, and fairly, and to give the people an election law in full accord with the spirit of the new Constitution. Their prompt attention to the matter in general, however diverse opinions may be as to particulars, will be heartily endorsed by their constituents throughout the State.

ON all subjects save one, the *Post* and *Dispatch* are in happy accord. The *Post* insists that the *Dispatch* absolutely moulds public opinion,—that public sentiment, in its hands, is like clay in the hands of the potter; but the *Dispatch* insists that it merely *helps* to mould public sentiment. Of course this is modesty in the essence. We submit, as a test of the entire matter, a proposition. If the *Dispatch helps* mould public opinion, it certainly, with the aid of the *Post*, can absolutely mould it. Both are harmoniously at work moulding public opinion in behalf of Cushing's confirmation. If he is confirmed, well; if not; we shall feel compelled to dispute the modest claim set up by our contemporaries.

—Since the above was in type, we have intelligence that the conjoined influence of our two contemporaries has not been sufficient to pull Caleb through. We can only express the hope that they will stick to Cushing.—we don't know of one whose opinion needs a little moulding, more than the ex-nominee as Chief Justice.

IT appears that the Southern Methodist Publishing House, located at Nashville, is among the heavy claimants upon the Government this year, and Congress is being treated to memorials and petitions from all quarters and classes throughout the South, in favor of the establishment,—which, in the aggregate, we are told, forms the largest memorial that has ever been presented to Congress. The claim is likely to be a rival of the "Chorpenning" in interest with, perhaps, the advantage of some honesty in its favor. Its ultimate fate is doubtful, as Congress, with a short exchequer, is hardly in the temper to favor claims, however great the pressure, unless there is fullest evidence of justice.

CONGRESS proposes to adopt some measure for obviating collisions at sea. A bill will be introduced requesting the President of the United States to invite each of the different maritime nations of Europe to join with the United States in the appointment of a commission to meet at an early day to carry out the purposes of this measure, and the same committees will also take into consideration the use of electric lights on steam vessels. The unexampled development of the steam carrying trade of the world and the increasing number of collisions has long suggested the adoption of some suitable measures of safety. The movement of the commercial communities along the Atlantic seaboard will doubtless be responded to by Congress in the passage of the proposed bill.

THE CUSHING REVELATION.

Facts have come to light which fully dispose of the Cushing nomination. These are of a political character, and do not reflect on his ability as a lawyer, but on his principles as a politician, and his honor as a presumed patriot. They could fail to occasion, not merely his rejection or the withdrawal of his name as Chief Justice, but the breaking of his appointment as Minister to Spain. The facts are, simply, that he was in sympathy and collusion with the leaders of the rebellion after it had been fully inaugurated. The purchased rebel archives contained the proof.

It seems that Senator Sargent received an anonyomous, letter, inviting him to examine the rebel archives for a letter; and the result was the discovery of the original letter written by Cushing to Jeff. Davis, in 1861, after the rebel Government had been organized, commending to his patronage and care a young man who had "concluded to join his people for the reason that he sees, as you and I see, Mr. Davis, that the Union of the States is severed and the Government destroyed." After reading the letter, Sargent asked if the Senators would confirm such a man for Chief Justice. The disclosure fell upon the assemblage like a clap of thunder. Boutwell and Cameron said, in view of the letter, they could not vote for him. Carpenter made an earnest speech against his confirmation. It was decided that the Judiciary Committee should call on the President and submit the letter to him, and leave the matter in his hands. The President promptly withdrew his name.

Our first impressions of Mr. Cushing, without having minutely followed his history, were correct. We felt that he was not suited even to represent the Government as regular Minister to Spain, owing, chiefly, to his doubtful political character. As an attorney, sent to accomplish a specific purpose, the only question involved was that of ability. This was said to be the character of his mission, and we acquiesced. Now that special character is destroyed by the change in the Spanish Government, and he can only go, if he goes at all, as regular Minister. We hope he will not be sent in this charater, and that his appointment will be broken.

A NEW MEASURE.

The right of the Senate to originate a monetary bill, has been long contested by the House; and this fact will doubtless negative the bill introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in the United States Senate, to provide for resuming specie payments, even if no special objection developed against the bill itself. But all else aside, and the plan proposed is unsound in principle, and sure to fail, were it attempted in practice. It is called a bill to secure the resumption of specie payments without contracting the currency, and has been referred to the Committee on Finance. The plan is to issue $225,000,000 of six per cent. ten-forty bonds, and use them for the purchase of gold; this gold to be used, when enough is secured, to redeem the legal tenders, or greenbacks. And the legal tenders are to be contracted to $356,000,000 again, as to the maximum, and to be reduced as much more in volume as is possible. So much for the plan.

It proposes to suddenly increase the interest-bearing debt of the Government $225,000,000—what for? That we may buy European gold with which to reduce the non-interest bearing debt of the country. That it would take a considerable period to do this is clear; but in any event it will add $13,500,000 to the current expenses of the Government, in addition to the loss in the negotiations. In some form the people of the country must pay the tax necessary to meet this extra expense. And what is worse, it will serve to bind us more firmly than ever to European money lenders. There are not $225,000,000 of available gold in this country, and hence the gold must be obtained from Europe, and so $13,500,000 of gold be sent there yearly to pay interest. We submit that this plan, besides burdening our people, would utterly fail to secure specie payments any more than Secretary Richardson's plan secured us silver currency.

The first essential to specie payments is to establish our ability to retain our gold in the country. We produce, say $60,000,000 of gold annually, but it goes to Europe to pay interest, and the balance against us in trade. We have imported more than we exported, till within a year. Consequently all our gold supply and more went to pay our adverse balances. It is not yet permanently determined that this will not again be so, despite the favorable showing of the present year. But when once we can sell Europe more goods than we buy from her, thus keeping our gold at home, we can readily commence to resume specie payments without borrowing. Our debt to Europe, the interest of which must be met in gold, is one of the reasons why we do not have specie payments; and the Senator proposes to increase that debt. It is precisely parallel with the railroads that borrow money to pay dividends.

Another great desideratum in reaching specie payments, is to confine our debt among our own citizens. The reason is obvious. Suppose we owe Europe $1,000,000,000; it will involve sending to Europe, as interest, $60,000,000 annually,—our entire gold product. It must be palpable, that if we send out of the country all the gold our mines produce, we can never reach a surplus, with which to resume specie payments. Hence every dollar of increased debt, contracted with Europe, defers, by just so much, the time of resumption. With trade, as it has been, it is safe to say that specie payments could not be maintained on borrowed gold. The interest and trade demands would exceed our gold supply $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year. It has been so. Europe holds our Government and railroad bonds, because we had not the gold to send. Increase our debt, and we place ourselves all the more in her power; and it is safe to say we can not, with our present relations, keep gold in the country, if England wished to draw it out, and her interest would prompt her to do so. There are enough debts due Europe to draw out all the gold Senator Frelinghuysen proposes to borrow, in a month. As our people could get the gold, by simply offering the Government legal tenders, it can be readily seen how the drain could be made.

In this, is one argument for expanded currency. Every dollar of currency the Government issues can be made to take another dollar of interest bearing debt. If $50,000,000 of currency were issued, it would lessen the interest expense of the Government $3,000,000 a year. That some of this extra issue would go into speculation is doubtless true; but more of it would go into business, and various enterprises which would add to the productive wealth of the country. We favor just as much currency as the people can use,—leaving it to themselves to determine how much it shall be. They regulate other and equally important matters, and can regulate this. Stimulate enterprise, and the time is near when we will have occasion for but little from Europe. When that day comes, specie payments will also come, of their own accord. But let us have no borrowed dividends.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IF AN artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vain is cut, compress below.

A PORTION of the force engaged in the siege of Cartagena has marched against the Carlists.

THE Spanish frigate Aripeles went ashore at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, while leaving the navy yard.

THE latest Kansas rumor is, that the Pomeroy York $7,000 are counterfeits; and the question is: "Has somebody tampered with the package?"

THE Indian Nation has set a matrimoniferous example to Massachusetts in offering a farm as a premium to any one who will marry one of its squaws.

TWO Swedish seamen quarreled over a game of cards in their boarding house in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning. One of them, Peter Serrzen, literally carved the other to death.

THE National Bricklayers' Union at Baltimore, on Tuesday, rejected a proposition to admit colored men into the craft, and received a report referring it to local unions. The eight hour question was discussed at length.

A CURIOUS fact is related in an Eastern paper. In an old family homestead in Essex county, Massachusetts no death had occurred for 60 years. After the spell was broken eight persons died within its walls the next dozen years.

DISPATCHES from Cape Coast Castle report that General Wolsley and staff, with two hundred seamen, had started for the River Prat, on December 27, and that his scouts had gone several miles beyond without encountering the enemy.

"AS era of good feeling" is well in its way. If the President wanted to "usher in" one by means of the Supreme Bench, he might have chosen an honest Southern secessionist as an instrument than a treacherous Northern Copperhead.—*Brooklyn Union.*

THE United States pays out for pensions nearly three times as much as Great Britain. The fact causes considerable comment abroad, and gives rise to the belief that not only widows and wounded soldiers, but damaged reputations draw pensions in this country.

A CHICAGO paper mentions it as a singular fact that there is a firm in that city whose style is Robb & Steel. That paper ought to know, if it knows any thing, that there are a dozen of firms in that city whose style is rob and steal.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

LARGE numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of all wild animals. They usually roam in bands of from six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away.

A WALKING match between Edward Mullen, of Boston, and W. E. Harding, of New York, was won by the former. Distance, ten miles; time, one hour and twenty-three minutes and five and a half seconds. Harding was three seconds behind. The race created great excitement.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR asserts that if the infant just born were furnished with an arm long enough to reach the sun, the child would be one hundred and thirty-five years old before knowing that it had burnt its fingers. It is not yet demonstrated how old will be the average Brooklyn citizen before discovering that his fingers are burnt from the contact of a "red hot" ring.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE "Shakers" of Mount Lebanon, New York, want more men, women and children among them. Here is their advertisement.

"Wanted—Men, women and children can find a comfortable home for life, where want never comes, with the Shakers, by embracing the true faith and living pure lives. Particulars can be learned by writing, The Shakers, Mt. Lebanon, New York."

A BOY named "Cooney" Bernhardt, who lives near Dewey's Mill, Centre Wheeling, West Virginia, was accidentally shot by his father at Elm Grove, Tuesday morning. They were gunning together, and Mr. Bernhardt had cocked his gun and forgot to put down the hammer. He slipped, and the hammer caught in his clothing and discharged the gun, the contents of which entered his son's right side and passed into his stomach. The boy was not expected to survive.

IN connection with the postal appropriation for the coming year, we have the old story that the expenses of mail service largely exceed the receipts. But seven States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania yield a surplus amounting in the aggregate to one and a half million dollars, while in the remainder there is a deficit of six and a half millions. It looks as if the rural regions of the West and South ought to dip more into letter-writing or have fewer postoffices.

THE keepers of the Insane Asylum at Ossawattomie, the Kansas town that gave John Brown his nickname, are on a strike. They left just at nightfall, a few days ago. A number of maniacs followed the example, but the great majority stayed and made a night of it by smashing the furniture and each other. The Asylum had to be carried by storm the next morning before order could be restored. If this sort of strike is to become common, the dwellers in Ossawattomie will probably imitate John Brown's soul and go marching along.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE King of Sweden has ordered a collection to be taken on a fixed day throughout his kingdom for the benefit of the Emanuel Lutheran church in Chicago.

ACCORDING to a recent statement, it is asserted that 25 per cent. of the deaf mutes born in France are the off-spring of consanguineous marriages, and that the proportion increases with the degrees of blood relationship.

THE foreign ambassadors in China are just now objects of great regard. They are daily expected to become devotees of the godlike Emperor, and it is reported throughout the Empire that they were paralyzed at his augustness during their audience with him, so that most of them had to be carried out of his presence.

THE gravity of the danger threatening Bengal is such as to excite intense interest in that unfortunate country, but we hope it is greatly exaggerated by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who states that the estimated loss of life will be 10,000,000, out of a population of 60,000,000, despite all measures taken for relief. The further estimate that unless vigorous measures are taken the figures will swell to 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 is incredible. The loss of life in the Orissa famine reached 1,000,000.

A GERMAN geographer, Dr. Guszfeldt, under the patronage of the German Emperor, has begun the work of exploring almost the only portion of the African coast region unpenetrated by modern explorers, the portion extending southward from the Camerons to Cape Colony. It is the region of the Congo river, of which little is known excepting in the vicinity of the mouth. The expedition under Dr. Guzzfeldt met with disaster in the outset by the wrecking of their steamer on the coast, by which their scientific instruments and the outfit for the exploration were lost, and a delay necessitated until new supplies could be forwarded. It is supposed that operations were begun at the close of the autumn, after the wet season, with the expectation of piercing in the ensuing dry season as far as the Congo cataracts, which, according to native reports, form a remarkable feature of the interior, although they have never been visited by any European. English papers regard it as not impossible that the next news from Dr. Livingston may come through this expedition.

PERSONAL.

ON Christmas day, in London, Parepa-Rosa gave birth to a son, still-born.

MARSHAL BAZAINE was accompanied by his eldest son and two nephews to his island home.

A MRS. SMITH, of Newark, Michigan, after seven years of silence, speaks again. It seems proper to add that her husband is dead.

THURLOW WEED thinks he President has committed a grave error in nominating Caleb Cushing for the office of Chief Justice of the United States.

HON. JOHN R. LYNCH, colored, is the youngest man in the United States House of Representatives. He was a slave, without education, at Natchez, until the Union army entered that town. He is but twenty-six years old.

AND now Mrs. Cheney has entered the list in defence of her "heretical" husband against a clerical antagonist. The divinity of a woman thus circumstanced cannot be questioned. Whatever may be thought of her theology, there can be no doubt of her domestic faithfulness.

AMONG the prominent survivors of Mr. Cushing's class at Harvard may be named George B. Emerson, Stephen Salisbury, Alva Woods, Charles H. Warren, Samuel E. Sewall, J. D. Green, David Lee Child, Stephen H. Tyng and George Bancroft—quite a strong list for 57 years after college days.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Miss Anna Thacker, of Wolverhampton, the War Medal, with riband, and the insignia and diploma of this decoration, for services rendered to the sick and wounded in the hospital at Cologne. This is in addition to the cross already received by Miss Thacker.

THE Leavenworth *Commercial* has taken up the cudgels in defense of Victoria Woodhull. It says "her lecture contains facts with which every laboring man and woman ought to be familiar; that she stands preeminent among the advanced thinkers of the age; pleads the rights of the downtrodden, for human rights as against class wrongs, and is the determined foe of injustice wherever it is found." The people hereabouts, where she is better known, do not entertain quite so exalted an opinion of Mrs. Woodhull as our Leavenworth cotemporary appears to.

MADAME NILSSON is quite as much of an artiste in the domestic circle as she is upon the operatic stage. She has the most wonderful faculty of ingratiating herself with children. She will get down on the floor among them, enter into all their fun and infantile architecture, and then precipitate them into ecstacies by whistling for them, and she whistles like a flute or a nightengale, or playing the violin. It is really wonderful to hear her whistle; no one ever could do it better. There is nothing she is fonder of than a good romp with a lot of lively children; she makes them all infatuated with her in less than a minute, and she kicks up more noise than an eight-horse power school girl.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers IN THE CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

JOHN STEWART.....HOBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 54 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

WHY, YOUR HAIR IS GREY!
If you would obviate your hair turning grey, use Mrs. A. Wagner's SEPIA, a water color. It is an elegant dressing, which does not clog up the pores of the skin, but makes the hair wavy and glossy, contains no lead or other poisonous minerals, and is nicely perfumed. Sold at the family medicine store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Prices.
At 6¼c, New Styles Dark Prints.
At 8½c, Good Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c, An Extra Quality Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, P. K. Muslin, very cheap.
At 8½c, All Linen Toweling.
HOUSEFURNISHING AND
Housekeeping Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens, Napkins,
Ticking, Damasks,
Towels, Chintzes, Calicoes.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths and Mattings.
All Goods new and always at the lowest possible prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.
CALL AND SEE
Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 15 cent Dress Goods.
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods.
Our 20 cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.
All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.
Special Bargains,
At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, Wide Shooting Muslins.
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c, some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c, Good Style Irish Reppa.
At 25c, Wide Merino Plaids.
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.
Furs. Furs. Furs. Furs.
Muffs. Muffs. Muffs. Muffs.
Boas. Boas. Boas. Boas.
Sets. Sets. Sets. Sets.
To close out at very low prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
1874.
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS! BOTTOM PRICES.
Exclusively Wholesale.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS,
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a Kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Dress Goods Department!
As usual full and complete.
Black and Colored Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Black and Colored Merinos,
Black and Colored Satteens,
Black and Colored Velveteens
Plain and Barred Flannels.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
FURS!
PRICES VERY LOW.
Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Jackets,
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Skirts.
Quilts, Coverlets, Comforts, Blankets,
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
All the above are offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SILK DEPARTMENT
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Announce for the Month of January,
Large Reductions
In the Prices of
Black Gros Grain
DRESS SILKS
Bellon Brand.
REDUCED FROM
$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.
GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND,
REDUCED FROM
$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.
Bonnet's Best Make.
REDUCED FROM
$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.
Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
1874.
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS.
BOTTOM PRICES.
Wholesale.
Shannon & Co.,
ERTY STREET.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
LEGAL.
PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN W. McDONALD, deceased will offer at Public sale on the premises,
On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,
All the following described
Real Estate,
Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.
All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the west side of Preble street, at the distance of 144 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street northwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Doyle; thence along said line eastwardly 120 feet to an alley; thence along said alley southwardly 24 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 120 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished attic.
Also, the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley parallel with the said Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to said Preble street; thence southwardly by along the west line of said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.
Also a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Preble street, extending back 100 feet, preserving a like width, being lot No. 12 in Dr. Sampson's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day.
Terms made known on day of sale.
ja6:w8 JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.
BANKRUPT SALE.
Slate Quarry in Northampton County, Pa.
Will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, January 22d, 1874, at 9 o'clock P. M., by order of the District Court of the United States, District Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, the property of the PEN ARGYL SLATE CO., (LIMITED), MANUFACTURING CO., situated at Stallington, Northampton county, Pa., on Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad and Lehigh Canal. The property consists of 45 acres in fee simple, more or less, richly underlaid with one of the best veins of UNFADING DARK BLUE SLATE in the State. The improvements thereon are in necessary machinery for operating the Quarry, all of which is in good working order. There is also on the premises, the Company's House of Entertainment, and several other buildings. The whole is in a state for immediate occupancy and development without further outlay, and will be sold free of all incumbrances.
TERMS—One-fourth cash at time of sale, balance in six equal payments of six, nine and twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with *usual clauses*.
For further particulars, address,
E. L. GOODWIN, Assignee,
Office, Brewer's Building, Duquesne Way,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
de27:w32 TTH8

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Furnishing Department!
Ribbons, Scarfs, White Silk Hd'kfs,
Buds, Flowers, Feathers and Plumes,
Ruches, Ruching, Plaiting, Puffing,
Real and Imitation Hair Switches,
Embroideries, Ruffling, Laces,
Corsets, Underwear,
Cloth, Kid, and Lisle Gloves, lined,
Hats, Bonnets, and Caps, &c.,
Slipper Patterns, &c.,
Gents' Scarfs, Ear Mufflers,
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear,
Fine White Shirts, perfect fits,
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties,
Suspenders, Braces, &c.,
Shirt Fronts, Linens, &c.,
Trimmings, Notions,
Soap, Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery, Hair Oils,
Blacking and Blacking Brushes,
Notions, &c.,
And a complete assortment of everything in the way of
Furnishing Goods.
NEW GOODS DAILY AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
1874.
January 13th.
B. 128. B.
NEW GOODS
AND
Bargains in Same.
ONE CASE
Heavy Black Poplins,
At 25c—double width and choice color—value 50c.
A small lot, 500 yards,
Black Corded Poplins,
27 inch goods, at 25c—value 40c.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 35, 45 and 50c, that are decided bargains.
NEW STOCK
Black Cashmeres and Merinos
We are now opening our Spring Importation of
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, 1,000 Pieces from 5c up to the Finest Quality.
We purchased 25 Packages
Bleached and Brown Muslins
At the lowest prices reached during the panic and are now receiving them. We can, therefore, offer superior value. Special low prices to those purchasing by the piece.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE
FIFTH AVENUE
AND
WOOD STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.
2 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch building. The lots are 20 feet front each and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied as stores.
2 Lots, 20 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.
2 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near 4th avenue, 90 feet deep, with 3 story buildings, occupied as boarding houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.
1 Lot, 20 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories, building occupied as offices.
To capitalists and business men here is one of the best chances ever before offered for a long time to make a good investment that will pay largely on the amount invested, at the same time the property is increasing in value, as all who know the property know it to be among the most valuable in the city.
Will be sold on reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
82 Wood street.
OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1873.
NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED
—The report of the viewers on the opening of LOWRIE STREET, from Ohio street to the city line, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at this office, and if not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
de31:w3 City Controller.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of BUTLER STREET, from Forty-ninth near McMahon's Run, to Etna Furnace, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JOHN S. RIGE'OTT, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1874. ja5
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
Also the two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground on the north side of Liberty street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Liberty street and extending back 100 feet to a 20 feet alley. This property is in good order, and is a desirable location for a home. Terms easy. Apply to
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
82 Wood street.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, 61 Fifth street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
APITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Special Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Collections daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
PAUL A. LOSS, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Dorrance, J. Smith,
Frank Kobne, Jos. W. Bazer,
M. W. Sackett, Paul A. Loss,
Hon. G. W. McCONNELL, Solicitor.

HOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
APITAL - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ERMAN NATIONAL BANK
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
APITAL, - - - - $250,000
URPLUS, - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groezinger, J. F. Havekotte, C. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Probst, F. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1874.

The continued tendency to ease in finances was particularly observable yesterday—the average deposits in banks showing a steady increase. Those who have noticed closely the bank statements have observed that while the banks were strong, having a full reserve, the total deposits did not show as large as in more plethoric times. This deficiency is being gradually made up, and the banks are, consequently, in a favorable shape. All the demands of customers for accommodation are promptly met, and at reasonable rates.

The street market shows improvement. Considerable amounts of money are seeking investment, and we hear of it being offered at 10 per cent. in sums as large as $50,000. There is, thus, an evident unlocking of funds, which, after a little, will find their way to the usual channels of trade. Real estate continues unsettled, and will for probably two months to come. We hear of no speculative operations, and few even of permanent investment. As yet, those who seek real estate investments want bargains.

The Savings Banks are receiving an average of deposits about equal to what they received at about the same time last year. These deposits come from those who have not particularly felt the force of the panic. The Clearing House business has reached again about its usual standard.

Among the other indications of returning ease in monetary affairs, may be mentioned the receipts of internal revenue and insurance business. The receipts of internal revenue for December, 1873, in this city, were $180,215.68 as against $133,070.07 for the same month in 1872,—a gain of $46,245.61. The receipts for the present month, up to the 10th are $91,422.10 as against $78,702.03 for the first eleven days of 1873,—a gain of $12,720.07 in ten days' receipts. As this shows a large increase, it speaks of financial ease. We also learn that both in fire and life insurance, in old and well established companies, renewals are being promptly made, although not much new business is being done.

We are gratified to state that the banking firm of Henry Clews, Esq., of New York, have resumed business under very favorable circumstances. They announce in their circular that they are prepared to pay all demands, and also that they are favored with a large line of deposits. The firm has been strengthened with larger capital, and re-starts strong and firm.

The stock market yesterday, developed some weakness in the early part of the day, but recovered later in the day, the average of stocks showing a decided improvement. The Vanderbilt shares still formed an exception to the general market, being strong the entire day, and advancing about one per cent. The bear movement which began to show itself a few days ago, is evidently to be credited with the decline, but the recovery later in the day proved the inherent strength of the market.

The Reading Railroad, at its yearly meeting in Philadelphia, reported gross receipts at $14,832,661; expenses, $9,474,895; net profits, $5,357,766; the value of the company's property is given at $119,068,226.

Esther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Gold closed at	11⅛	
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	117⅝	117⅝
Do. do. 1881.	116½	116⅝
5-20 1865	113⅝	113⅝
5-20—1865,	113⅝	113⅝
" 1868,	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	115⅝	115⅝
" 1867	116¼	116¼
" coupons.	116	116¼
10-40's	112⅝	112⅝
7-30's	103⅛	103⅛
Currency 6's	114½	114⅝
New 5 per cents	112	112⅝

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	103⅛
Erie	47½	48¼
R. H. & R.	93¾	94
C. C. & I. C.	32	32¾
St. Paul	47¾	48¾
Do. preferred	72¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Do. consolidated	84	84
North Western Common	66¾	67¼
Do. preferred	72¾	73
Rock Island	104⅜	105⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	42	42⅜
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	78⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	24½	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	38⅛	38⅜
Harlem	130¾	131⅜
Chicago and Alton	102	103
Adams Express	57½	57¾
American Express	71	71
U. S. Express	69	69
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	103	103⅛
I. C.	90	91
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Quicksilver	27	27
Canton	54	54
Hannibal and St. Joseph		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	50¾	50¾
United Cos. of N. J.	118	118
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59
Central Transportation	44	43¾
Empire do.	50	50
A. & P. R. R.	93	93
Penna. scrip dividend	94	93¾

NEW YORK, January 14, 1874.

The custom receipts were $360,000. The treasury disbursements amounted to $748,000. The Clearing House to-day cancelled the remaining $370,000 loan certificates issued during the panic. The net reserve of the Associated Banks is $18,000,000 greater than this time last year, and is constantly increasing. Money was very easy during the afternoon. It was offered freely at 5. Sterling was quiet at 482½ for sixty days, and 486 for sight. Gold ranged 111⅝@111⅞, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates ranged 2@7. The clearings were $60,500,000. In State bonds there was a better feeling, and the price improved. Governments closed strong, with an increased demand. Stocks were weak until the first board, with a decline of ½@1. The market then became strong, and prices moved upward steadily to the close. In some cases the highest prices since the panic were made. The leading features were Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, C. & I. C., and Rock Island. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 159,000 shares, of which 28,800 were Lake Shore, 26,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 New York Central, 14,000 Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 C. C. & I. C, 7,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Rock Island, and 5,000 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅝@118; do of '62, 116¾@117; do of '64, 115¾@116; do of '65, 116¾@116¾; new 5s, 112¾@113; currency 6s, 119½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92; Tennessee, old, 79¾; do new, 79½; Virginia, new, 43; do old, 40; North Carolina, 36¼; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾@78; Quicksilver, 27; do preferred, 54; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 68½; American Express, 69; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 103⅛; Erie, 47¾; do preferred, 74; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 96; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 97; Fort Wayne, 99; Chicago & Northwestern common, 67¼; do preferred, 71; Rock Island, 105; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 130; do preferred, 129½; Toledo & Wabash, 38¾; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 30; Alton & Terre Haute, 18½; do preferred, 45; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Hamilton & Quincy, 90; Lake Shore, 93½; Panama, 320; Illinois Central, 103½; Cedar Falls, 84½; Central Pacific, 88½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 59; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100¾.

LONDON, January 14—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market is 3⅝@3¾ per cent; which is ¼ below the bank rate. Consols, money, 92⅝@92¾; account 92¾@92⅞; 20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 23¼; do preferred, 48½.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes, 67 45-c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Business was quiet to-day, owing to a heavy snow storm, which checked operations in the market for cotton goods in quiet, prices are steady and unchanged, and there is a moderate demand. Prints and fancy shirtings are in good request. Manchester shirting prints quoted at 9c. Washington Mills grey worsted dress fabrics at 40c. Delaney cassimeres, cloths and coatings are quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 14.—Wool has been very firm, the transactions being only to a moderate extent, double extra and fine delaine still remain quite scarce. Sheep Shearings: Wisconsin and Michigan coming fine and combing fleece 37@38c; superfine and extra pulled 40@42c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874.

The general markets present no new or important features; we can report a fair demand for nearly all of the leading staples, and in that respect a very good business. As regards prices, there have been no recent important changes, none at least deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2 to $4 ₱ brl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65 to 75c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Prime to choice is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 30@32c.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at 10@12½ ₱ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand for prime full cream, and full cheese are firm but unchanged at 14@15.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 11¾@12c ₱ gallon for carload lots, and 12@12c additional for smaller lots.

DRESSED HOGS—4¾@5c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—In light supply and with an increasing demand the market is firmer with an upward tendency. Apples, 4½@5¼c. Peaches, 10@12. Blackberries, 14@15c.

EGGS—Continue in good supply and dull; fresh, 18@20c.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a continued good local trade, but prices remain as last quoted; spring wheat, fancy, $6.50@6.75, and red winter, $8@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The offerings continue very meagre, and the demand is fair, with sales to retail at $1.60@1.65 for good to choice red, and $1.70@1.75 for white. Oat market continues firm, the arrivals within the past few days having been comparatively light, but prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 53@55. Bar Corn is in light supply and firm, 70@73—some dealers quote up to 75. Shelled Corn is also scarce and quotable at 70@72c. There is some inquiry for Rye, but not little offering; last sale reported was at 95, which is said to be about ten cents ₱ bushel cheaper than it can be brought here from the west.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good demand for the leading grocery staples, and prices are firm but unchanged. Choice New Orleans Molasses is being sold in this market just now considerably cheaper than it can be laid down here for from New Orleans; our dispatch of Tuesday quoted at 67½cents there. Syrups, especially the finer grades, are selling well at the recent advance.

SUGARS. Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 8¼, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 32@34; good to prime, 31@32; fair, 29@30. Roasted 1 pound packages, 35c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime, 70@74c. 60@65.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY—The market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted; $4.75@5.25 ₱ brl.

HAY—The market is fairly supplied; prices quiet and unchanged, ranging from $18@23 ₱ ton according to quality.

ONIONS—In light supply and firm at $5@7 ₱ brl., the outside figure for choice silver skins.

POTATOES—In steady demand, and we can report prime jobbing sales at 60@65c ₱ bushel for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 15@16.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 8c. Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. Sm., 13½. Bacon Shoulders, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls 11¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails, 13c; ₱ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12½. Ham Sausage, 10.

HAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.40 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.50 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.03 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874.

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon to day:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday,	42 cars	27 cars	3 cars
Monday,	79	69	9
Tuesday,	58	35	9
Wed'dy—up to noon	35	19	16
	3	2	
Total	164	89	79
Total all last week	200	130	90

CATTLE.

The operations in cattle thus far have been somewhat larger than during the corresponding time last week, the sales footing up 762 head, against 428, and with an average demand and a decreased supply the market is stronger, and prices may be quoted up from ¼ to ¾ of a cent per lb. The quality as a general thing was not as it has been recently; this is evident from the fact that up until noon to day there had been nothing sold above six cents that we could hear of, and but very few at that, whereas prime to extra were quoted at 6¼ to 6¾. The bulk of the offerings consisted of what might be classified medium to good; the receipts of butchers have been very meagre of late and there is little or no inquiry, as the saying is, they are out of season. Our principal buyers now are from Philadelphia, together with purchasers from the middle and eastern part of the State; the former are taking from 40 to 75 cars per week; the latter as a general thing do not take more than a car each week, although occasionally the aggregate amount is considerable. Our New York trade, to use a common phrase, is played out; some we cks a few cars are bought by dressers from that place, while others pass without a single bullock having been purchased. Peter Kleeman, we learn, has been bought largely for Communipaw, has been operating lightly of late, and we understand that he has written from the market alluded to above, that he will probably locate at Buffalo. It has been pretty well demonstrated that there is no money in buying here for that point, as we have already stated, there is no inquiry for shipment to that point. Quotations for the different grades may be given as follows:

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.25@6.50	
Prime native steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00	
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	5.25@5.50	
Common do. do.	4.75@5.00	
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	4.00@4.50	
	2.00@3.00	

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been comparatively light as compared with the corresponding time last week, but the supply seems to have been fully equal to the demand, and prices have undergone little or no change. The recent sharp advance has curtailed the demand very materially; we do not claim that there is no margin at present rates, and this accounts for the fact that not withstanding the decreased supply of late and favorable weather, there has been no advance, and while it may be true that our market is higher than Cincinnati, we are to the belief that prices are low enough, taking the west, our main source of supply, as a basis, but there is much doubt about what the enhanced cost of hogs has curtailed the consumption of pork for the time being. Quotations may be given as follows: Best picked Philadelphia hogs 5.90@6.00
Prime mixed hogs 5.60@5.75
Fair to good Yorkers 5.40@5.50
Mixed rough hogs 5.00@5.25

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep thus far have been comparatively light, 21 cars less than during the same time last week; quality, mostly common; prices from ¼ to ¾ of a cent lower, and we can report sales at the following range of prices:
Extra open wool, 120@140 lbs 6.12½@6.25
Prime fine wool, 100@125 lbs 5.75@6.00
Fair fine wool, 90@95 lbs 5.00@5.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874.

The Crude market continues weak, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have further declined; quoted at $1.10@1.25 per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 3¾@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. There is an increasing inquiry, for refined, and prices are firm and tending upward, notable at 11¼@12c on western cars; 15¾ for January delivered in Philadelphia; 13¾ for first half of February, and 13¾ for last half. The market is unsettled, and the right direction for our refiners. Crude declining, and Refined advancing.

The market for barrels is still reported firm, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.85; city make, $1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Rushnell	Standard O. W.	478
McKelvy	Star O. W.	477
Fisher Bros.	Riverside O. W.	312
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	240
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	792
Bushnell	Model O. W.	59 3
Bushnell	National O. W.	840
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	297
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	282
Fisher Bros	Crystal O. W.	530
Rushnell	Central O W	156
Tuck and M	Citizens O. W.	107
L. and F.	Brilliant O. W.	716
Total.		5,549

A Corner in Lard and Bacon—The Short Interests in Hog Products Feeling Uncomfortable—The Cause of the Corner.

From the N. Y. World.

A gradual rise in the hog products, principally lard and bacon, has resulted unpleasantly to certain dealers and commission men, who in November went short for a decline. Their reasons for the short sales and the explanation of the results are quite simple. In the month of November, when the short sales were made, two million five hundred thousand hogs were slaughtered, against one million seven hundred thousand for the same month of 1873, and it looked very much as if the market would be overfull. Money that year was tight, and hogs came about even that it would stay tight, and, altogether, prices it seemed would have a declining tendency. But corn had been rising downward tendency. But corn had been rising downward tendency. But corn had been rising in November, when the short sales were made, two million five hundred thousand hogs were slaughtered, against one million seven hundred thousand for the same month of 1873, and it looked very much as if the market would be overfull. Money that year was tight, and hogs came about even that it would stay tight, and, altogether, prices it seemed would have a declining

LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Cushing's Nomination for Chief Justice Withdrawn.

A Treasonable Letter from Cushing to Jeff. Davis the Cause.

The Captured Rebel Archives Brought into Requisition.

Another Nominee for Chief Justice Agreed Upon.

The Nomination of H. B Swoope as U. S. Attorney Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON January 14, 1874.

Disclosures by the Captured Rebel Archives.

About thirty tons of rebel archives were captured at the fall of Richmond and stored in the Government warehouse here. This week, on Tuesday, was found among them a treasonable letter, written by Caleb Cushing to Jeff. Davis in 1861. It was handed to the President, who in turn had it placed before the Senate, where Cushing's confirmation was pending. The result was the defeat of his confirmation and the withdrawal of his nomination to-day. The President had the choice of three courses to pursue—to take no notice of the letter, or act upon it without reference to the Senate, or confer with the Senators and act in harmony with them. He choose the latter, and it is believed here the better course.

Another Nominee for Chief Justice Agreed Upon.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Chief Justiceship was discussed and a candidate agreed upon. As soon as he signifies his acceptance of the nomination his name will be made public. At present it is withheld.

Conventions.

The Patent Convention, the Association of Mexican War Veterans, and the Female Suffrage Association assemble here to morrow.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1874.

Mr. Cushing's Nomination for Chief Justice Withdrawn.

Mr. Cushing has sent a letter to the President asking a withdrawal of his nomination for Chief Justice, and the President has acted accordingly. The following is the message of the President withdrawing the nomination:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1874.—To the Senate of the United States: Since the nomination of Caleb Cushing, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the Government. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

The following particulars in regard to the Republican caucus yesterday have been ascertained. The last forty or fifty minutes of the morning caucus were almost wholly occupied by Senator Sargent in a detailed review of Cushing's public life from the time of President Tyler down to the present day, which he severely criticized, arguing that confirmation ought not to be thought of for a moment. Calls were then made for a vote, but Mr. Boswell expressed a desire to speak, and the caucus accordingly adjourned to give him and other friends of Mr. Cushing such an opportunity.

Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Sargent received an intimation from an undivulged source that a letter damaging to Cushing had been discovered in the rebel archives, and leaving the Senate Chamber, he went at once to the War Department to obtain it, if possible. He was informed by Adjutant General Townsend that an order of the Secretary of War would be necessary for authority in the furnishing of the desired copy, and Mr. Sargent proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where Secretary Belknap was attending a meeting of the Cabinet, and with the President at the time was consulting the very document in question. General Belknap made Mr. Sargent's request known to the President, who at once said it should be complied with, as the newly discovered letter was one which it eminently befitted the Senate to hear and take into consideration. A certified copy having been handed to Mr. Sargent, he returned to the Capitol in time for the afternoon caucus.

Mr. Boswell then took the floor, according to agreement as soon as the caucus was called to order, and made a speech of some length in favor of Cushing, and was followed by other friends of the nominee in the same strain. Mr. Sargent reserved his important letter until a view to allow everything to be said in support of Cushing's confirmation that could be said by any one present before putting an end to the discussion by producing the document. He then obtained the floor and read a few comments on the letter, being listened to with the closest attention. The result upon the caucus has been already described.

When the President read the letter of Cushing to Jeff Davis, he at once came added to withdraw the nomination of Cushing, and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for the purpose. The President, before he nominated Cushing, knew that this gentleman had taken a State's rights view of the Constitution, and had stated in the country just previous to the breaking out of the late civil war, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon, Cushing made a patriotic speech and offered his services in a military capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Cushing, declared their opinion that the Government had no right to coerce a State. Yet, when hostilities required they were actively found on the side of the Union. But now, that this letter to Jefferson Davis had come to light, stating so broadly disunion views, the President, notwithstanding his high appreciation of Cushing's legal attainments, resolved to withdraw his name, apprehensive that his opinions, as expressed in the past, might injuriously affect the decisions of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice.

The President called an extra Cabinet meeting to day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered. A short time before the President's Private Secretary started for the Capitol a long letter from Cushing, through General Butler, was received by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness and partiality in nominating him for the great office of Chief Justice, and, as if in contradiction of numerous charges against him, from newspapers and other sources, expresses his conviction on the propriety of the several amendments to the Constitution added since the late civil war, and in conclusion asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate. The President detailed his Private Secretary, and added to the message of withdrawal a pos scrip stating that since the message was yesterday written, he had received a letter from Mr. Cushing, a copy of which he encloses, deeming it an act of justice to that gentleman to lay the same before the Senate.

As soon as the postscript was written, the Private Secretary left the Executive Mansion for the purpose of delivering the message to the Senate. The message is accompanied by Cushing's letter to Jefferson Davis, as the grounds on which the nomination is withdrawn, and also a list of Cushing's President Grant to which reference is above made. The original letter of Cushing to Davis is in possession of the War Department. Senator Sargent has a copy of it, which he procured yesterday by virtue of his Senatorial privilege, a which was exhibited by him in the caucus. Efforts will be made to-day for publication here, this far proved unsuccessful, as the paper is considered in the light of confidential.

Nothing has yet been concluded as to the new nominee for Chief Justice. It is supposed official quarters that Cushing will soon leave Washington for Madrid. The letter of Cushing to Davis was written on March 21st, 1861, strongly recommending Archibald Keane to Davis' favorable consideration, Keane having strong Southern sympathies and being an able scholar. He was a contributor to *Dr. Bow's Review*, and while briefly alluding to the subjects which then divided the North and South, Cushing spoke of them as the cause of the final separation of the Union, regarding this as an accomplished fact.

Mr. Cushing's Letter to the President.

The following is the letter of Caleb Cushing to the President:

To the President.—Sir: Animated by a sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done me in nominating me to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and perceiving that a continuance of my name before the Senate may be the cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends there, I respectfully request you to withdraw the nomination. Permit me to add that the charges of disloyalty to the Union and Constitution which have been brought against me in this connection are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fact. In taking exception to the imputation of disloyalty I repel that imputation. In all the time anterior to the commencement of hostilities in the Southern States every act of my political life, in whatever relation of parties, was governed by a single dominant purpose—of aiming to preserve the threatened integrity of the Union, and to save from my country the calamity of its dissolution and of consequent fratricidal carnage. How could such a purpose be promoted otherwise than by so conducting, as far as personal influence with citizens of different States, including those of the Southern States, professedly disaffected to the Union? Should the only possible means of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized as disloyalty to the Constitution? But immediately on the occurrence of the first act of hostility to the Union being struck in the State of South Carolina, I took my stand with the Union and its Government. I publicly announced my adhesion to them in the most unequivocal terms. I tendered my services to the Government in the field or in any other way which might lead by my fidelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well in official as unofficial action, to tread in the path of unswerving devotion to the Union, whether during the actual progress of hostilities against it, or subsequently to the effort at restoration. The successive amendments of the Constitution, rendered necessary by the changed condition and relations of the several States of the United States and of their respective inhabitants, the recent amendments of the Constitution, each and all of them, as they were in turn adopted, and legislation in the acts for their enforcement, and for accomplishing reconstruction, had my co-operation and adhesion, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political debate, for which my comparatively reserved habits of life afforded neither occasion nor opportunities, yet in legal questions and in courts, and in council or in discussion with officers of the Government, members of Congress and private persons, I entertained the same general respect for these amendments as for the other provisions of the Constitution, and also rendering the special observance due to them as just and necessary incidents of the reconstruction of the Union. While my nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate, it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions, but now, with a relative indifference to whatever else may have been said, either honestly, or maliciously to my prejudice, it belongs to my sense of public duty, and it is my right to reaffirm and declare, that I have never in the long course of a not inactive life, done an act, uttered a word or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the Constitution or the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1874.

The President, in his message to the Senate transmitting the above letter, says the nomination of Mr. Cushing was made without the latter's knowledge.

Cushing's Letter to Jeff Davis in 1861.

The following is a copy of Caleb Cushing's letter to Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.—Dear sir: Mr. Archibald Keane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney Generals office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it not in view of anticipating administrative favors, but that he have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in assuring you that he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's *Review*, and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, a predominant literary taste and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence, with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed.

I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and, I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, C. CUSHING.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Robert W. Hughes, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. United States Attorneys—George R. Peck, of Kansas; R. B. Savage, for the District of Pennsylvania. Postoffice Agent, 8th M. Barber, at Cleveland, Ohio. Indian Agents—Charles H. Roberts, at the Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska; R F May, Blackfeet Agency, Montana; Edward Palmer, Grand River Agency. Indian Inspectors—J. D Bevier, of Michigan, and Wm. Van Dever, of Iowa. Lieut. Colonel George Crook, of the Twenty third Infantry, to be Brigadier General, vice Philip St. George Cook, retired. Postmasters Lawrence Hamby, at Oswego, Michigan; W. H. Jones, Chanute, Kansas; John R. Johnston, Crete, Nebraska; Wm. M. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

National Cheap Transportation Convention.

The National Cheap Transportation Convention met this morning in Lyceum Hall, Josiah Quincy in the chair. Mr Quincy, in an address, advocated legislative restrictions on rai roads in matters of freights, &c., and also the construction of great national water lines. He referred to the Niagara, Atlantic and Great Western, James River and Canawha Canals, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion declaring that the industrial interests of all sections are so closely connected that no one could suffer without the other. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, with Col. B. W. Faroble, of Georgia, as Chairman. The convention adjourned till two P. M.

The West Virginia Contested Election.

The House Committee on Elections will make their report on the West Virginia contested election cases, none of which will be signed by a majority of the members. Five members sustain the legality of the October election, two the August election, and three hold that neither election was valid. The remaining three members entertain views differing from the others.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amoun to $381,485,315.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK January 14, 1874.

Motion to Discharge a Swindler Denied.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, denied the motion for the discharge of Jacob Lawrence, who is held on a warrant charged with swindling a number of people in Michigan by means of worthless mining stock. He is in the custody of the sheriff, waiting the action of Governor Dix.

Presentation of the Greeley Illuminated Album.

The Greeley Illuminated album, made by order of the city, was to be presented to the Misses Greeley at the residence of John F Cleveland. The presentation speech was made by Mayor Havemeyer, to which Miss Ida Greeley briefly responded, expressing the gratitude of herself and sister for the honor paid by the great metropolis to their dear father. Mr. Cleveland, as a member of the family, thanked the Mayor and officials, and Whitelaw Reid made a speech in behalf of the Misses Greeley.

A Woman Shot by her Son.

Joseph W Freeman, aged 27, shot and killed his mother at her residence in Jersey City, to night. He went into the house and asked her for two thousand dollars. Upon being told that she had not that amount, he drew a pistol and shot her in the back. The victim is the widow of Joseph H. Freeman, and owns considerable property. Young Freeman was arrested. It is thought he is insane.

The Spanish Man-of-War Again Afloat.

The Spanish frigate Amphles, which went on the reef in East river this morning, has floated, and is now anchored off the Battery.

Communists Released on Bail.

The communists arrested yesterday, were released on bail to await trial on a charge of having attempted to incite a riot.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 14, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, light snow will prevail, followed by clear, very cold weather, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake regions, colder and partly cloudy weather, with fresh to brisk northwesterly winds and areas of light snow in the northern portions of the districts during the night.

For the upper lake region, and thence southwestward to the Missouri Valley and southward to Tennessee, decided cold weather, with keen boisterousness, increasing pressure, and northerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower temperature, with northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising barometer and clear or clearing weather.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at New Haven, New London, Woods Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—River forty-two feet; falling. Arrived James D Parker, Memphis; Sam. J. Hale, New Orleans. Departed—Express, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS January 14.—Arrived—Kellogg, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Kinney Vicksburg; S. R. Joseph, Memphis; City of Alton, New Orleans. River falling pretty fast. There is a good deal of ice running. Navigation above here is suspended, and boats bound to this port from below have been ordered to be stopped at Cairo or Grand Tower. Clear; the coldest day of the season; mercury this morning only 8 degrees above zero.

LOUISVILLE January 14.—River fallen two feet in 24 hours ending 5 P. M. At that hour the marks showed twenty one feet in Canal and thirteen feet in pool. Weather very cold all day and growing colder, with mercury at 24 Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati. Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis.

MEMPHIS January 14.—Clear and cold. River rising steadily. Arrived—Great Republic, New Orleans. Departed—Kilgore, Future City; Idle, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Red river; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Legal Tender, White river.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 18.—Cloudy, but clearing; mercury 26 to 22. River swelling. The mean mark shows 37 feet. Up—Arlington, 1:30 A. M; George Roberts, 9; Peyton and barges 11. Down—Grey Eagle, 2 P. M; Idlewild, 4:30; Mary Ament, 6. Business light.

CAIRO, January 14.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed—Mattie Moore, New Orleans, 3 P. M. River risen 18 inches. Clear and cold; mercury 18, and falling.

VICKSBURG, Miss., January 14.—Down—Yazoo, Shreveport and Fargoud. Up—Kate Kinney, Paragon, Katie, and Mary Alice and barges, mostly coal.

NASHVILLE January 14.—River fallen two feet four inches to day; twenty feet large on shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived and departed—E. H Cook, Paducah.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Arrived—John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; cloudy and cool.

LOUISIANA.

Militia Sent to Quell the Labor Riots.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—A company of State militia and one Gatling gun were dispatched this evening to Terre Bonne parish, to prevent any further disturbance arising out of the labor riots in that section. A detachment of State cavalry will leave to morrow. As far as heard from at the State House, only one person had been injured thus far, and there appears to be much more excitement than serious trouble.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 14.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK January 14.—The steamships Russia and Europa, from Liverpool, and Perleire, from Brest have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—In the California Legislature a bill was introduced on Wednesday for the abolition of the death penalty for murder and treason.

—A dispatch from Alton, Ill., says a fire broke out on Wednesday morning and consumed nearly a block of stores. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

—Elijah Cowles, about fifty years of age, and head mail clerk upon the Chic go, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was arrested at Avoca, Pottawatomie county, Iowa, on Wednesday morning, charged with mail robbing.

HOME NEWS.

Mrs. Caddy's Condition.

At last accounts Mrs. John Caddy, who was so badly beaten by her husband near Elizabeth on Monday night, was reported to be in a most dangerous condition, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. She refuses to prosecute her husband, and he is attending her.

Transcribing the Dockets.

Yesterday the County Commissioners awarded the contract for transcribing the dockets of the District and Common Pleas Courts to Mr. Thomas J. Irwin, a clerk in the Registers office, whose bid was twelve cents per page. Twenty-three bids have been received, ranging from eight to fifty cents per page, averaging about thirty-three lines.

Death from Whisky.

Coroner McCallin, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of John O'Neill who died suddenly, at No. 9 Davis alley, Allegheny. The deceased had been drinking for some time past, and died from congestion of the brain, produced by alcoholic stimulants. He was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

A Little "Irregularity."

Officer George Johnson, last night, arrested Arnold Weiman who is charged by Mr. W. H. Murphy, General Agent of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, with the larceny of moneys, before Alderman Thomas. Weiman was formerly in the employ of Mr. Murphy as an agent, and the amount of his little "irregularity" has not yet been definitely ascertained. He was arrested to a Penn avenue saloon, he having made arrangements to leave for Chicago last night. He was confined in the lockup and will have a hearing this afternoon.

Heavy Failure.

Titusville comes out with a "heavy failure." The United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania gives notice that a warrant in bankruptcy, has been issued against the estate of Collins Bros., of that city, and that a meeting of the creditors will be held at Franklin on the 24 day of February, next. There is a formidable list of creditors scattered throughout the oil regions, and a few elsewhere. The heaviest loser is N. C. Clark, of Titusville, who drops over $61,000. The claims of the other creditors range from $7,000 as the highest, down to a few hundred dollars.

A Clubbing Case.

John Dolan was arrested yesterday by officer Bloomfield, of Alderman Logan's court, on oath of Daniel McCarthy, who charges him with aggravated assault and battery. McCarthy's visage does not present a good view for a photograph, and he alleges that the severity of his forehead and face was destroyed by a club in the hands of Dolan, and at such he feels hurt, not alone in body (though he has a sore head), but in mind. To-night, before a full bench, (the bench is always full in an Alderman's office) John will have a chance to explain the causes and *modus operandi* of his exploits. In other words, he will have a hearing.

Road Committee.

The Road Committee of Councils met and organized yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Herron, Jeremy, Howard, Laufman, Perchment, Cunningham, Mitchell and Connoly. The time for future meetings was fixed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of each month. Mr. Howard moved to add the Thirty-seventh ward to the second Road District. Mr. Mitchell amended by dividing the ward, making Penn avenue the dividing line and portioning it between the Second and Third districts. The motion as amended was carried. The Committee decided to ask for $30,000 as its appropriation for the present year.

Additional Bank Elections.

The following bank elections were held on Tuesday, and not previously reported in the GAZETTE:

Artisans Deposit Bank—Messrs. W. H. Smith, James P. Barr, Geo. W. Case, John Dunlap, James H. Parker, Jr., Wm. Hutchinson, James M'Ginnis, W. H. Mechling, Columbus West.

Duquesne Savings Bank—John H. McMasters, Jackson Duncan, James H. Murdock, C. S. Fetterman, Thomas Jameson, J. M. Mc Elroy, Thomas W. Baker, John Johnston, David Bigley.

Mechanics National Bank—Wm. R. Holmes, Jas. S. Atterbury, Wm. Carr, Alexander Gordon, Henry Hays, A. U. Howard, John Orr, Phillip Reymer.

Improvement Trust Company—President, Josiah Reamer; Directors: Thos. J. Barchfield, James L. Marshall, Wm. B. Sterrit, D. C. Thompson, Henry A. Weaver, Jas. W. Campbell, Henry A. Freygogel, E. W. Swentzel, E. H. Nevin, Jr.

FATALLY INJURED.

Accident to a Brakeman at Mansfield.

On yesterday morning a man named Peter Gallagher, a brakeman, in the employ of Negley & Co., coal works, was fatally injured at Mansfield, by being run over by a coal train. He was adjusting the brakes, when he fell between the cars and was run over. Both his legs being crushed and his body cut so that a portion of his bowels protruded. He was picked up insensible, and taken to his residence in the Thirty-sixth ward, late Temperanceville, where he died last evening. He leaves a wife and one child.

THE COAL MINERS.

What They Did in Convention Yesterday.

The Miners' P. and P. Association of Allegheny county have been holding a convention at No. 53 Hand street the past two days. At the session yesterday, the question of the dividing of counties into districts was left undecided. After a speech from Mr. Steiner, in which he said that he thought that the miners' movement was not understood, and that it was looked upon as a sort of a miniature Commune, a motion was carried, that the organization become a portion of the National Miners' Protective and Progressive Association. It was decided that the railroad and river men could not settle their own grievances, separately, by a small majority. The eight hour system was discussed at considerable length, but no results were arrived at. The matter of a demonstration, the coming summer, was discussed, but it was not definitely settled. Officers of the association for the ensuing year were then elected, Wm. Street being chosen President and Wm. Archibald Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE REVISORS.

Appointment of Ward Committees—Appeals.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber. Mr. B. F. Kennedy presided. In pursuance of a resolution passed at a previous meeting the chair announced the following ward committees:

First ward—M. Karney, W. Alexander, J. H. Politt.

Second ward—James Irwin, John Beck, Geo. R. White.

Third ward—David Sims, James McDonald, Samuel B. McIlroy.

Fourth ward—Alex. Speer, Daniel Wenke, Jacob Beck.

Fifth ward—Chas. B. Strain, W. C. Taylor, Henry Swift.

Ninth ward—F. C. Kramer, S. McIlroy, H. B Smithson.

Tenth ward—James Lappan, J. W. Jarrett, Alex. Chambers.

Fifteenth ward—Philip Drum, Benj. Miller, James Carleton.

Seventeenth ward—J. F. McClure, Andrew Sock, James G. Fulton.

Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis, J. C. Beeman, J. R Newman.

Twenty-fourth ward—James Larimer, S. McIlhaney, E. Heidel.

Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke, Joseph H Nobbs, Jacob Miller.

Mr. Lewis moved that the rules of last year be adopted. Carried.

The following was offered by Mr. Strain.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman to be a Committee on Appeals, said Committee to take charge of ward assessments that have been completed by the assessors and revised by the Board of Revision with power to arrange for and advertise days of appeal from said assessments, and to adjust assessments in which appeals are made by parties assessed.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Second Day's Session of the Grand Lodge—Reports of Committees, &c.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen of the State of Pennsylvania, reconvened in session at nine o'clock yesterday morning at Naville Hall. D. J. McMillan of the Finance Committee, made a report. He stated that his committee had examined the Grand Recorder's report, and found it correct. It shows the order to be in a flourishing condition, and in substance will be found below:

Balance in favor of the G. L.	$ 1,619 33
Balance of Insurance on hand at report	2 020 60
Insurance received from Pennsylvania assessments	23,319 00
Back Insurance assessments	612 00
Insurance from Supreme Recorder	514 60
Total	$27,492 90
Paid Insurance	20,000 00
Paid Supreme Recorder	3,182 00
Cash on hand	4,330 00
Total	$27,492 00

The Executive Committee's report was also found to be correct, and shows a profit of $1,050 45 on sale of merchandise. The Grand Receiver's report was also found to be correct. The report shows receipts as follows: Cash on hand at last report, July 1, 1873, $404 61; cash from Grand Recorder, $2,340.04; total, $3 744 65. Disbursed on sundry warrants, $3 631,30; balance on hand, $113,35; total, $3,744,65.

The newly elected Grand Lodge officers were then installed by the Supreme Lodge officers as follows: W. W. Walker, S. M. W.; J. M. McNair, P. S. M.; W. S. Black, S. G.

A resolution was then adopted appointing the G. M. W., G. Edr. and G. Rec. a committee to procure proper regalia for the Grand Lodge as laid down by the Supreme Lodge. After this an adjournment was had till two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, which convened at two o'clock, the exemplified secret work was taken up and discussed at length. Some two hours were spent in the discussion.

The report of the Committee on Grand Master Workman was then received, as were those of Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver. After action had been had on these, the reading of the revised constitution was commenced. This occupied the balance of the afternoon session, and no action was taken upon it, as an adjournment was then had. It will be taken up again and discussed this morning.

	Admitted.	Meals Given.	Lodgings.
October	1,110	4,987	4,048
November	1,389	9,769	6,610
December	1,385	9,399	6,560

	Religious Services.	Attendance at Services.	Aggregate Temp. Pledge.
October	40	4,582	214
November	39	8,024	362
December	39	8,211	215

	Foreigners.	Catholics.	Having no trades.
October	545	483	756
November	628	569	1,001
December	594	548	1,022

	Single men.	Over 50	Under 25 years old.
October	993	44	355
November	1,304	41	492
December	1,310	45	506

The totals for the year are as follows: No. admitted, 10 832; meals given away, 46,514; lodgings furnished, 42,439; religious services, 470; aggregate attendance at the same, 49,808; signers to the temperance pledge, 1,999; No. of foreigners, 5,125; number of Catholics, 4,403; number having no trade, 6 998; number of single men, 9,702; men over fifty years old, 573; number under twenty-five years old, 3,702.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

Popular Prices.

There is no reason why anybody should not hear the above talented lady. The prices adopted are strictly popular—only 75 cents to all parts of the house; no extra charge for reserved seats. We especially commend the action of the management in adopting prices to suit the times. We predict that there will be a large and fashionable audience present to morrow night, as the tickets are going off with a rush. The *Home Journal* says of Mrs. Siddons: "Mrs. Scott Siddons' histrionic abilities are of the highest order. In tragedy of the most hairlifting description, or comedy of the most mirth-provoking kind, she is equally *au fait*, equally certain to 'bring down the house.'" Shakspeare's fertile brain has created nothing beyond her powers, and she runs the whole gamut of passions in a single evening."

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 103 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the National line steamer Egypt, at New York; the Cunard line steamer Russia, at New York; the Trans-Atlantic line steamer Pereire, at New York; the Roman line steamer City of New York, at Queenstown.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Sterrett.*]

Frank A. Stenger was acquitted of assault and battery, on John Owens, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Jno. Collins plead *nolle contendere* to larceny, and Jno. Doyle to receiving stolen goods, on oath of Charles Wenzell. The property stolen consisted of a revolver worth $40, and $8 in money.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Peter Spreyer, indicted for assault and battery on Jehu Marks, defendant paying two-thirds of the costs. A cross suit for assault and battery was similarly settled, as was also another indictment for the same offense against Marks on oath of Phillip Helm.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of David J. Duncan, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Johnnd Gallagher, the prosecutrix paying the costs. Another indictment preferred against Duncan and Hugh Gallagher was settled on payment of the costs by the defendant.

James N. Mackey, reported as on trial yesterday, was convicted of keeping a bawdy house, on oath of Erasmus Nicholls.

Joseph Wacker was acquitted of a charge of larceny, on oath of William Scheuster.

Elizabeth Stone was found guilty of aggravated assault and battery on Mary Bullard.

Patrick McSnaliv, of North Fayette township, who plead *nolo contendere* to two indictments for illegal liquor selling, was fined $75 and costs on each.

James Owens was convicted of assault and battery on Frank Stenger. A similar verdict was rendered against the defendant on an indictment found on oath of William C. Barry.

Peter Mitinger, charged with malicious mischief, was acquitted and the costs divided.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Charles Copper,	Elizabeth Chrisson,
John Pringle (2)	Ludwig Kurth,
Stevenson et al.	Thomas Kramer,
David Hamm,	Francisa Morian,
Wm. Long,	Louis Keib,
A. Minnie,	George Atheron,
John Rabb,	J. A. Smith,
Solopon Haynes,	Peter Meninger,
John Biber,	D. S. McKnight,
Wm. Burke,	J. A. Korshen,
Charles Litzell,	Elizabeth Tobin,
Gustave Cline,	Charles H. Lewis et al.
John McCann.	

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*]

The jury, in the case of Brisbon Wall vs. James Wall, which had been out since Monday night, returned a verdict yesterday morning for the defendant. They arrived at this conclusion Tuesday evening, and sealed their verdict. The action was one of ejectment.

The case of Dr. D. Clark vs. the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company was concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $5 959 80.

John Bowman, vs J. Q. Payne, action on a promissory note; verdict for plaintiff for $245 72.

J. S Neal, trustee, &c., of Matilda J. Crawford, vs. P. R. R. Co. Action for damages for taking possession of two acres of land in Mifflin township and constructing thereon the railroad. On trial.

Catharine Hauber filed a petition for divorce from August Hauber, and a subpoena was awarded.

A decree was made by the Court granting a divorce to Jennie Lacy from her husband, John Lacy.

Trial list for to day.

135. Scheffner vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
194. Wilhelm vs. same.
188. Corn Exchange vs. Herriott et al.
29. McNeil Bros. vs. Foster & Struthers.
40. Hendrickson vs. Rees.
41. Blood vs. Lewis.
158. Hill vs. Coulter.
48. Fawcett et al. vs. Brown et al.
55. McClintock et al. vs. Barton & Keeney.
59. O'Brine vs. Dean.
64. Coyle vs. Kirk.
66. Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Adams et al.

Charles H Lewis and W. H. Robinson were put on trial, charged with false pretense, on oath of Mrs. Speller. The accused are charged with collecting $10 from the prosecutrix, by representing themselves as agents for Eaton Bros., sewing machine dealers. On trial.

District Court.

[*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*]

The case of Downer et al. vs. W. H. Brown, on trial before Judge White, still occupies the attention of the Court.

The case of Wm. Williams vs. The Lawrenceville and Evergreen P. R. R. Co. was concluded, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,613 85.

J. A. McMurtrie vs. C. A. Drayo et al., owners of the steamer St. Charles. Plaintiff shipped a lot of material and paraphernalia for a circus from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, but the boat was burned at Cincinnati and the freight lost. This is an action to recover the value of the property. The amount involved is about $1,000.

U. S. District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court the following business was transacted:

An order was granted in the matter of E. House vs. Blackmore & Nelson, allowing Sheriff Hare to pay the money in his hands accruing on an execution obtained by S. H. Gimore before the injunction restraining certain creditors, was issued by the U. S. District Court.

An order was granted allowing the assignee of G. W. Kredel, bankrupt, to dispose of certain book accounts and notes.

In the matter of D. Schoonmaker, bankrupt, an order was made allowing the assignee to prepare certain property for sale, and to dispose of the same at private sale.

In the admiralty branch, Messrs. Fulton, Bollman & Co. filed a libel against the steamboat J. B. Neeld, Capt. J. H. Thorn. The amount claimed to be due is $209 32. The amount of claim and probable costs was deposited in the hands of U. S. Marshal Hall, and the boat was released. The Captain proposes to contest the claim, alleging that the debt was incurred by the former owner, not the present.

Libels were also filed by John Bigley against the steamboat Oil Valley and J. Sharp McDonald. Attachments were ordered and monitions issued.

THE TAINTED MEAT BUSINESS.

Charges Against the Young Men's Home—Statement of Officers of the Institution—An Interesting Story by the Clerk—The Work of the Home.

In our issue of yesterday we stated that at a meeting of the Prison Society held on Tuesday, a member had charged that impure meat was furnished to the inmates of the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way. We are happy to say to day, that the charge has been completely refuted. Wm. Mosby, the cook at the Institution, stated that tainted meat had never been furnished for it, and Wm. Jennings, who furnishes the department with all the food that is given at the Home, states that no impure meat has passed through his hands. Mrs. Lowry, superintendess of the Home, said that the charge was positively false in fact and he believed that it was malicious ly made. Mr. Scott, the clerk to the Superintendent, gave it as his opinion that the motives which led to the gentleman's introduction of such a charge before the society were not of the most disinterested nature. He stated that on Saturday last that same gentleman sent word to the Home that he had a lot of venison to sell at five cents per pound, and would be glad to have an officer of the institution look at it. In compliance with this request the Superintendent, Mr. Long, dispatched his clerk, whom he considered a good judge of meat, to the business establishment of the gentleman. The clerk found that all the saddles of venison, except one, had been sold, and was unwilling to purchase any fore-quarters, because he did not consider them good for soup. Furthermore, he was not satisfied that the meat was altogether pure, and he consequently refused to purchase. Mr. Scott said that nearly all the meat used at the Home is furnished by Andrew Aekley, a well established butcher, and that it is purchased at thirteen cents per pound. He takes it that, had not the little circumstance happened on Saturday, there would have been no complaint about tainted meat made before the Prison Society. The Home, last month, had about all the people it could feed, and the Institution looked as though the men preferred to walk the streets at a regal rather than serve as "nocturnal lunch, &c."

The managers of the Home are gentlemen of the highest reputation in this city. Their names are Wm. Thaw, F. B. Brunot, J. P. Hanna, Geo. Porter, H. H. Rose, James Laughlin, Jr., Jas. A. Caughey, Thompson Bell, Frank Woods and others. The following table will show the work of the Home, for the fall and winter months just passed, as well as the totals for the year:

	No. Admitted.	Meals Given.	Lodgings.
October	1,110	4,987	4,048
November	1,389	9,769	6,610
December	1,385	9,399	6,560

	Aggregate Religious Services.	Attendance at Services.	Signers to Temp. Pledge.
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